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ABSTRACT

Socioeconomic conditions and developments are analysed in this report, designed to be useful to planners in government and the private sector. The introduction summarizes Guam's economic outlook emphasizing the effect of federal funds for reconstruction following Supertyphoon Pamela in 1976, moderate growth in tourism, and Guam's potential to participate as a staging point in trade between the United States and mainland China. The body of the report contains population, employment, and income statistics; an account of the economic role of local and federal governments and the military; a description of economic activity in the private sector (i.e., tourism, construction, manufacturing and trade, agriculture and fisheries, and financial institutions); and a discussion of economic development in Micronesia as a whole. Appendices contain the 1979 "Guam Statistical Abstract," which constitutes the bulk of the report and provides a wide variety of data relevant to economic development and planning. Specific topics include demography, vital statistics, school enrollment, local and federal government finance, public utilities, transportation, tourism, and international trade. The most current data are for fiscal year 1977 or 1978 with many tables showing figures for the previous 10 years. (JH)

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GUAM '79
Facing The New Pacific Era

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW

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GUAM '79
Facing The New Pacific Era

Economic Research Center
Department of Commerce
Government of Guam
August 1979

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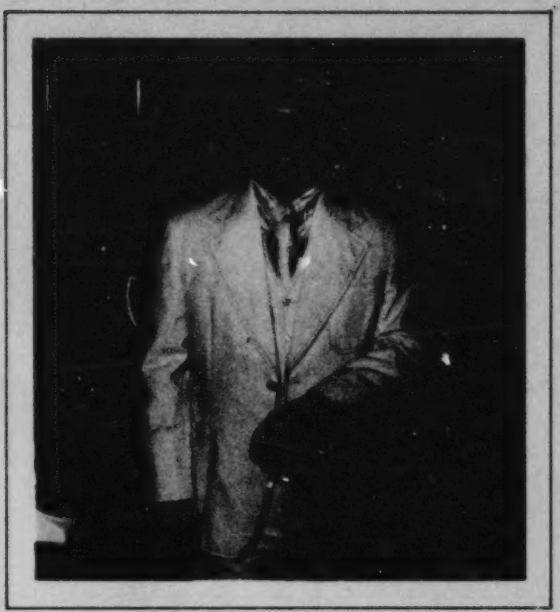


MESSAGE BY THE GOVERNOR OF GUAM

I take great pleasure in presenting the *Guam Annual Economic Review: 1979*, an assessment of socioeconomic conditions and developments, and a comprehensive collection of socioeconomic statistics on Guam for 1977 and 1978.

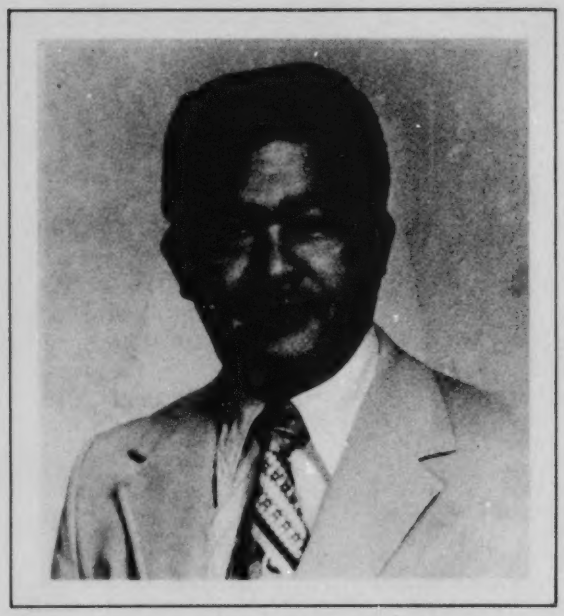
This and succeeding publications will incorporate the *Guam Statistical Abstract*. The analysis and socioeconomic data provided in this publication show promising trends for Guam's future.

I envision an upsurge in commercial/industrial, tourism and agricultural related activities in the years to come.

Efforts are presently being intensified to prepare our island youth for a variety of occupations. Capital improvement projects are being generated at an unprecedented rate. Signs of growth in the private sector are encouraging, with new potentials for economic diversification being identified and evaluated.

As Guam moves closer to the 1980's, I am confident that coordinated planning efforts and the cooperation of the entire community will achieve the orderly economic progress and the easing of social strains which are the goals of our island society.

PAUL M. CALVO
Governor of Guam



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is a distinct pleasure to present the *Guam Annual Economic Review: 1979*, the first in a new series incorporating the *Guam Statistical Abstract*.

This publication contains the latest tables for Guam's socioeconomic statistics and as such will be useful for all that need such information for pursuit of their work or interests. It is hoped that the description and analysis of the recent history and state of Guam will be helpful to community leaders in evaluating and developing programs.

For the potential investors and other outside people interested in Guam, an effort was made to present an accurate, complete, and helpful evaluation of the state of Guam -- its strengths and weaknesses. May this almanac be a guide to outside as well as local interests in contributing to Guam's future. I would like to commend my staff and acknowledge all departments and agencies who made this publication possible.

JOSE D. DIEGO
Director of Commerce

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GUAM STATISTICAL INDICATORS: SELECTED YEARS

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Population Estimates[1]	89,042	91,407	93,055	N/A	105,700	N/A	107,300	109,000
Employment	26,753	30,365	37,779	38,474[2]	34,938[2]	30,060[2]	30,816[2]	N/A
Personal Income ($ Millions)	166.2	209.2	274.0	298.6	299.1[e]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Full-Time Enrollment – Academic Year								
Public School	26,329	26,922	27,331	28,184	28,206	27,272	27,380	28,529
Private School	5,404	4,817	4,820	5,113	4,592	4,928	4,785	5,223
University (Full time)	1,777	2,051	2,098	2,111	2,210	1,999	1,923	1,657
Total	33,510	33,790	34,249	35,408	35,008	34,199	34,088	35,409
Finance ($ Millions)[3]								
Bank Deposits[4]	81.3	148.0	271.6	349.0	537.6	663.3	298.8	476.1
Bank Loans	89.2	133.8	204.1	263.2	285.2	264.5	235.2	250.4
Deposits All Financial Institutions[4]	87.4	154.5	279.3	358.2	555.1	687.7	343.2	529.4
Loans All Financial Institutions	96.5	144.0	221.2	295.3	317.1	317.3	291.4	330.3
Foreign Trade – Fiscal Year								
Exports ($ Millions)	10.5	16.4	10.9	20.0	28.5	25.2	30.7[e]	34.2[e]
Imports ($ Millions)	115.0	166.8	211.1	259.1	266.2	267.6	269.0[e]	272.0[e]
Surface Cargo (Tons Thousands)	719.2	739.0	885.3	858.3	680.7	690.0	834.4	818.3
Air Cargo (Pounds Thousands)	12,004	16,878	19,234	23,332	24,325	22,365	23,753	19,371
The Visitor Industry (Thousands) – Calendar Year								
Visitor Arrivals	119.2	185.4	241.1	260.6	239.7	201.3	240.5	232.0
Tourist Arrivals	84.9	139.8	187.5	233.9	128.2[5]	106.0	149.2	148.5
Construction ($ Millions) – Calendar Year								
Gross Receipts of Contractors	69.5[6]	86.3[6]	127.8	108.9	92.8	64.0	74.8[e]	111.2[e]
Value of New Building Permits	43.4[6]	92.4[6]	66.4[6]	116.7[6]	40.8	62.7	51.2	49.5
Gross Business Income ($ Millions) – Calendar Year[7]								
Retail	107.9	162.4	180.3	200.6	189.0	221.9	288.8[8]	259.2
Wholesale	40.2	46.5	48.6	43.1	46.9	46.5	[8]	54.1
Manufacturing	39.8	41.4	63.0	113.4	139.4	152.2	150.5	187.5
Services	41.2	51.8	64.9	73.4	68.9	70.5	80.2	85.7
Agriculture[9]	N/A	N/A	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.9
Transportation	0.1	0.2	11.0	15.2	13.6	14.3	15.2	16.7
Insurance, Real Estate, Finance	24.6	34.6	66.7	66.7	58.1	64.0	65.6	69.2
Total All Sectors[10]	323.4	423.1	562.9	622.0	609.9	634.5	675.9	786.4
Government – Fiscal Year								
Operating Revenue ($ Millions)	59.6	65.4	86.0	109.5	117.3	100.2	95.1	104.6
Operating Expenditures ($ Millions)	59.9	65.4	74.9	93.4	119.2	108.7	108.2	120.4
Utilities – Fiscal Year								
Electrical Consumption (Million KWH)	259.4	309.3	365.5	425.2	451.8	436.1	419.3	461.4
Water Consumption (Million Gallons)	2,885	2,994	3,321	3,595	4,047	4,194	4,188	4,135
Telephone Usage (Units in use exc. extensions)	7,745	8,836	11,180	11,795	15,028	13,691	10,919	12,332

N/A – Not Available

[e] Estimate

[1] Including military

[2] As of the month of March

[3] For 1971, data are as of December 31, for following years, data are as of June 30

[4] Includes off-shore TCD's

[5] January – August 1975

[6] Fiscal Year

[7] 1971 and 1972 data are fiscal year; 1977 and 1978 data are estimates

[8] Wholesale and retail combined

[9] Prior to 1973, gross receipts did not include agriculture

[10] Includes gross business income for contracting

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam.

OVERVIEW

Accelerated infrastructure development in 1977 provided momentum to Guam's economic recovery. The previous business slowdown resulted from reduced military activity and the worldwide economic slump following the oil crisis. The recovery continued through 1978 but the growth rate was moderate and unemployment remained high. The performance of the economy during 1977 and 1978 along with expected economic growth in Japan, Guam's major tourist market, provides reasonable grounds to expect continued moderate growth in the coming years.

Guam's recent infrastructure development was prompted by Supertyphoon Pamela in 1976. Over $200 million in federal funds for typhoon relief were received by individuals and local government agencies. The military also obtained $122 million to restore their installations. Gradual economic recovery in Japan and the U.S. further contributed to Guam's economic recovery. The construction industry is expected to stabilize upon the completion of typhoon-related projects. Federally financed local projects as well as privately financed condominium development are expected to be implemented.

The improvement in the Japanese economy coupled with the decline of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen has made Guam more attractive to Japanese travelers; however, due to a 30 percent reduction in airline seats from Japan in 1978, total travel demand of the Japanese was not fully served. Nevertheless, visitors from Japan, Guam's major market, increased 6 percent in 1978 while tourist-related revenue, according to the Guam Visitors Bureau, reached a record high of $125 million. At present, there are several proposals in various stages of planning to develop additional visitor attractions. This will create increased visitor satisfaction and lengthen the duration of the average visitor's stay.

Total federal outlays for Guam reached $468 million in federal fiscal year 1977*, up by 33 percent from the previous year, with defense outlays for Guam increasing from $295 million in 1976 to $369 million in 1977. The Government of Guam's general fund revenue gained 11 percent in fiscal year 1977 and 15 percent in 1978. However, general fund expenditures and encumbrances remained higher than revenue, thereby increasing the accumulated deficit from $51 million in fiscal year 1976 to $56 million in 1977 and $72 million in 1978. Capital improvement expenditures during the last three years include $124 million worth of projects completed, $104 million underway and $54 million authorized as of July 1978. Major projects currently underway include $27.5 million for the telephone system and $27 million for the airport terminal complex.

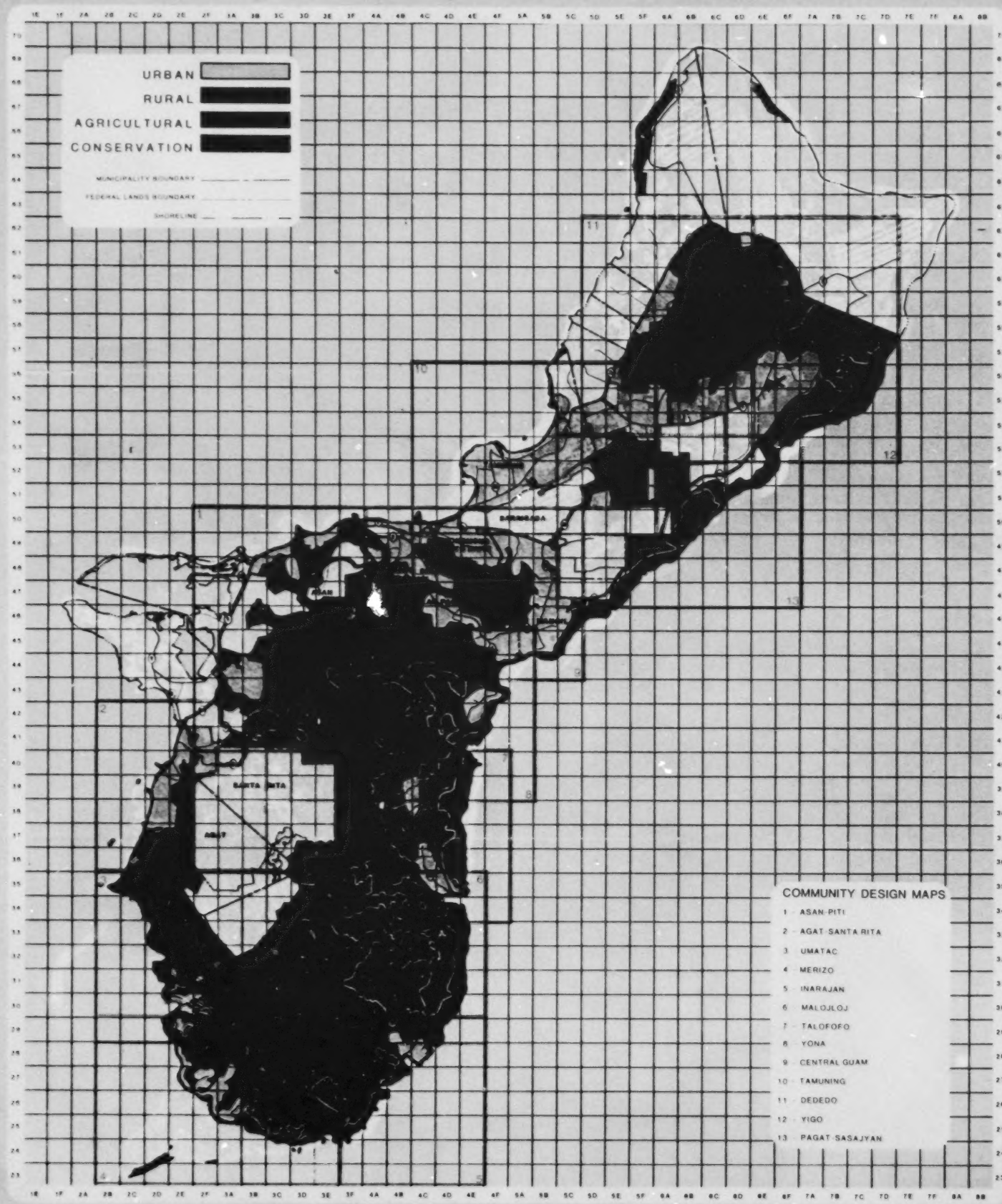
Average gross hourly wages in the private sector increased 18.6 percent from January 1977 to October 1978 but real weekly spendable earnings for an employee with three dependents increased only 1.4 percent due to inflation. Because of Guam's dependence on imports from the United States and other countries with high inflation rates, Guam's inflation is expected to continue.

Guam has a potential to participate as a staging point in the expected increased trade between the United States and mainland China. Moderate growth in tourism from Japan is expected to continue in the immediate future and the long-term prospects are bright. With the expected easing of travel restrictions from the rapidly growing economies of Taiwan and Korea, further growth of tourism is expected. The Government and private sectors of Guam will jointly pursue the opportunities provided by these developments.

*Federal fiscal years commence on October 1, while Guam fiscal years commence on July 1.

One of Guam's many fine department stores.

Guam's new air terminal contruction.



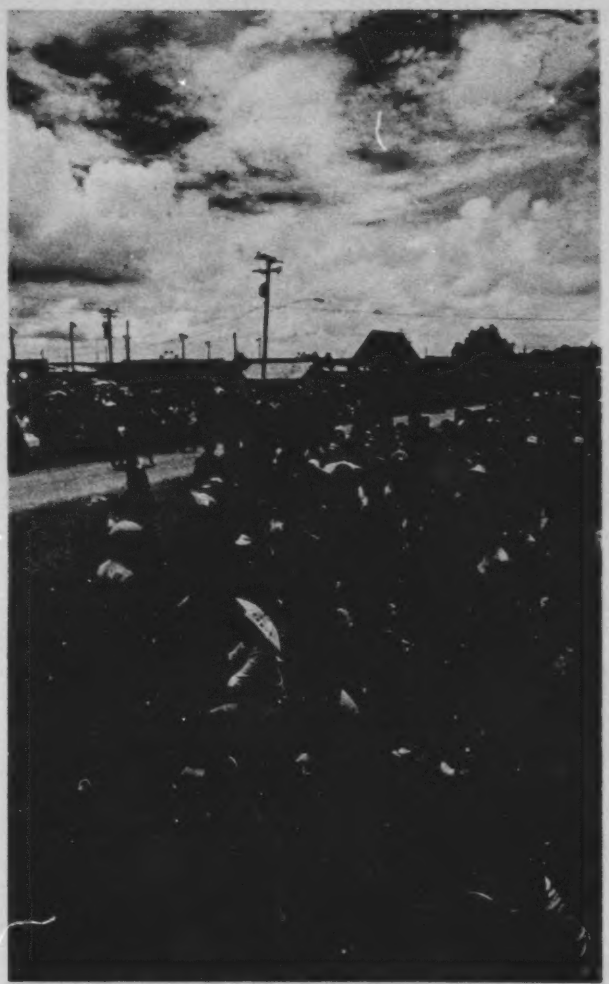
BUREAU OF PLANNING

GUAM Land Use Districting Map

POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND INCOME

POPULATION

The earliest known settlers on Guam, the Chamorros, are believed to have migrated from various parts in Southeast Asia to Guam and the other Mariana Islands around 1500 B.C. An estimated 50,000 to 100,000 pre-contact Chamorros lived in various villages, particularly in the southern region of the island. Ferdinand Magellan discovered Guam for the Western World in 1521, which was followed by Spanish colonization. It is believed that a number of Chamorros migrated to the Caroline Islands to escape Spanish suppression, while thousands died through warfare and epidemics. By 1741, under 5,000 Chamorros remained on Guam resulting in Spanish importation of labor from other countries, particularly the Philippines, in order to meet colonial labor demands. These migrants became part of the local population, creating the racial and cultural mixture of the modern day Chamorro. Today, Guam, as a U.S. territory, has an ethnic composition that can best be described as cosmopolitan, with approximately 62 percent Chamorros, 21 percent Filipinos, and 8 percent Statesiders; most of the remainder are from other Pacific islands and the Asian nations of Japan, Korea and China.



Liberation Day Parade festivities.

POPULATION OF GUAM

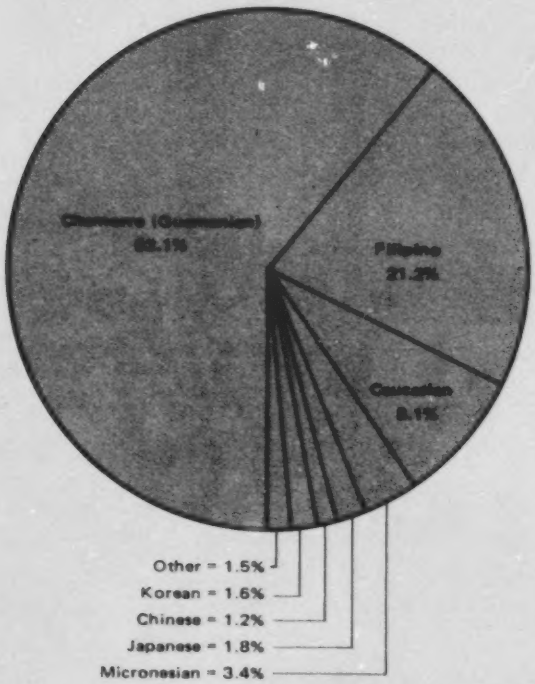
	Sept. 1975	March 1977	July 1978
Local Residents[1]	76,200	80,700	84,700[2]
Uniformed Military	10,900	10,100	8,800
Military Dependents	11,500	10,100	9,200
Stateside Hire DoD Employees & Dependents	1,400	1,300	1,300
Temporary Aliens	5,700	5,100	5,000
TOTAL	105,700	107,300	109,000

[1] Local residents are all persons except visitors and other specified categories.

[2] Preliminary estimate by the Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Government of Guam; ComNavMar, Guam; U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Services; Department of Commerce, Government of Guam.

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION[1] OF GUAM: MARCH 1977



[1] Excludes nonimmigrant aliens and military dependents staying on military bases.

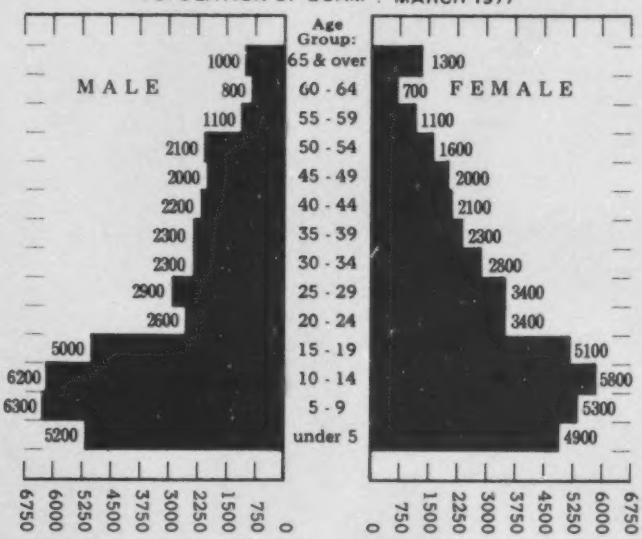
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Government of Guam.

A Fiesta.

Guam's total population increased 28 percent from 85,000 in 1970 to an estimated 109,000 in 1978. This increase could be attributable solely to natural increase; however, it is likely that an outmigration of residents has been balanced by an influx of stateside and foreign labor caused by the phenominal economic growth of the early 1970's and by changes in military personnel strengths over the years.

The population of Guam is considerably younger than that of most U.S. communities. Almost half of the island's population is under 19 years of age and only 2.7 percent is over 65, as compared to the U.S. average of 38 percent under 19 years of age and 10 percent over 65.

AGE AND SEX PROFILE OF THE CIVILIAN RESIDENT POPULATION OF GUAM[1]: MARCH 1977



[1] Excludes nonimmigrant aliens and civilians living in military bases.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Government of Guam.

Males outnumbered females by as much as 10,000 in 1970, according to the U.S. Population Census. This imbalance was particularly large within the 20 to 50 year-old bracket primarily due to the presence of alien contract workers as well as single military personnel on Guam. Births have declined steadily since 1973; however, the island's crude birth rate of 22.9 per thousand people is still substantially above the U.S. average.

There have been several attempts to forecast Guam's population based on the 1970 Census. These series of projections indicate that if the trend over the past decade continues, the island's resident population will double by the year 2000. These projections have a number of limitations and should only be used as a benchmark, pending the results of the forthcoming U.S. Population Census in 1980.

ERRATA

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Page vi Private School	5,221	4,623	4,659	3,982	4,031	4,943
TOTAL	33,327	33,596	34,088	34,277	34,447	34,194

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Page vi Construction				
Value of New Building Permits	51.7	40.4	75.2	61.5

	1976	1977
Page vi Gross Business Income		
Retail	221.8	288.0

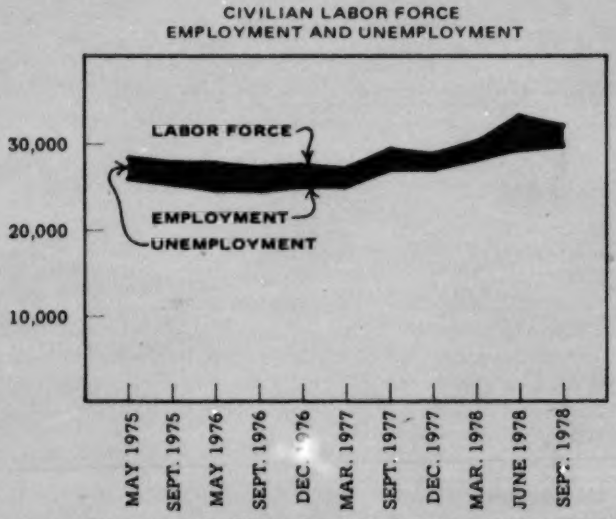
Page 42 to replace Table No. 8 Characteristics of Births and Deaths: 1970-1977 1/

LIVE BIRTHS	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Numbers	2,875	3,068	3,206	3,234	3,226	3,165	3,048	3,007
Males Per 100 Females	107.1	112.5	104.7	106.6	110.4	97.2	110.6	106.5
Percent Illegitimate	9.3	11.2	12.3	14.4	13.0	12.5	15.5	16.5
Percent First Births to Mothers	32.7	31.6	35.8	38.4	35.6	34.0	35.8	33.3
Percent with Prenatal Visits in First 3 Months	39.9	41.2	39.0	37.0	53.3	58.6	55.3	50.9
Percent of Births Plural				1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.2
Percent of Births Premature (Under 5 1/2 Lbs.)	10.5	10.2	10.0	9.0	8.6	9.7	8.3	7.7
One or More Congenital Malformation								0.7

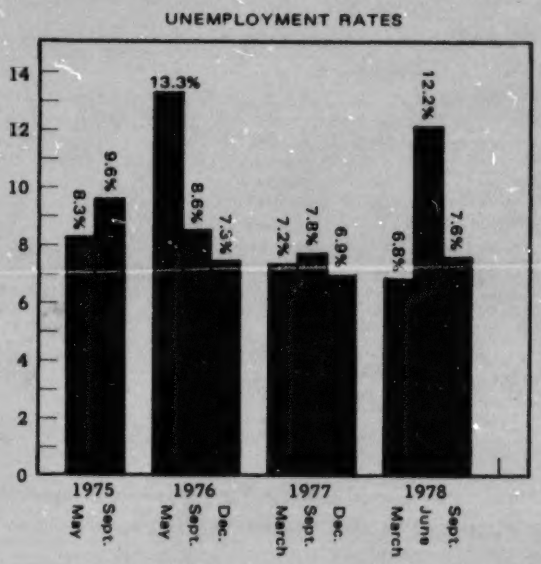
January
Page 100 No. 84, 1977 Visitors 15,884

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment on Guam peaked in March 1974 with 38,500 employees on payroll. Following the worldwide economic recession and the U.S. withdrawal from Indochina, total employment fell 9 percent in 1975 and 14 percent in 1976. As the island's business conditions improved with post-Supertyphoon Pamela reconstruction projects and federal anti-recession programs, employment rose 2.5 percent in 1977. Preliminary figures indicate that employment rose another 6.4 percent in 1978. Approximately 55 percent of the civilian employment was in the private sector in March 1977, while the remaining 45 percent was in the local and federal governments.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Government of Guam.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Government of Guam.

Guam's civilian labor force rose from 26,900 in September 1976 to 29,090 in September 1977 and to 32,000 in September 1978. Of the new persons entering the labor force between 1977 and 1978, almost half were adult women. Participation by women in the labor force has remained between 35 and 36 percent since September 1976, although nearly 1,400 additional women entered the job market between 1977 and 1978. Almost 49 percent of the adult women on Guam were in the labor force as of March 1978. The proportion of teenagers in the labor force was 7 percent in 1976 and in 1977. It rose to 9 percent as of September 1978.

Unemployment rates on Guam declined from 8.6 percent in September 1976, to 7.8 percent in September 1977, and to 7.6 percent in September 1978. The absolute number of jobless persons, however, has increased by 180 between 1977 and 1978, from 2,260 to 2,440. Unemployment amongst teenagers increased from 26.4 percent in September 1977 to 30.8 percent in September 1978. Unemployment among adult women in the labor force increased from 9.7 to 10.3 percent, while that of men fell from 4.1 to 2.7 during the same period. The unadjusted seasonal unemployment rate rose to 12.2 percent during June 1978 as the number of unemployed persons increased from 2,000 in March 1978 to 4,100 in June 1978. Most of the unemployment occurred among adult women and teenagers. This decreased again in September to 2,400.

While a little over 2,000 local residents were not employed in March 1977, over 5,000 nonimmigrant alien workers were permitted to work on a temporary basis in various industries under the provisions of the federal H-2 program. These workers accounted for 16 percent of total employment. A heavy concentration of nonresident aliens was reported in the construction industry with non-resident aliens accounting for 74 percent of employment and in the agriculture sector with these aliens representing 64 percent.

Several measures have been undertaken to encourage local participation in the construction and agricultural industries. Following a 1977 study prepared by the U.S. Department of Labor which analyzed the effects of the alien labor force on local wages and working conditions, the U.S. Department of Labor instituted a series of wage increases which would double the 1977 wage rate over a two-year period.

ADVERSE EFFECT WAGE RATE INCREASES IN CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS

Pay Level	NEW WAGE RATES EFFECTIVE ON: 9/01/77	3/01/78	9/01/78	3/01/79	9/01/79
I (WG-3,4)*	$3.00	$3.65	$4.30	$5.00	Parity with the U.S. Navy Wage Schedule for Guam
II (WG-5,7)	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	
III (WG-8)	3.75	4.50	5.25	6.00	
IV (WG-9,10)	4.00	4.90	5.80	6.75	
V (WG-10,11)	4.25	5.15	6.05	7.00	

* "WG" designations are used in the U.S. Navy Schedule of Wages for Guam and the Marianas.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor

Government programs to upgrade the education and training of local residents were also strengthened. A community college was established in 1977 to train residents in technical and paraprofessional skills. The college offers high school programs from grades 10 to 12, apprenticeship training and adult high school education, in addition to a two-year higher education program.

Two additional entities were created in 1977 to improve the effectiveness of Guam's manpower development programs: The Agency for Human Resources Development (AHRD) and the Manpower Services Council. At present, Guam is participating in various training programs authorized by the Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA), the Work Incentive Program (WIN) and the Senior Community Service Employment Programs (SCSEP).

In view of the large school-aged population, growth of local employment is critical for the well-being of Guam in the coming years. Assuming that the present trend continues, growth in employment will occur in the private sector, particularly in the construction, wholesale and retail trade, and service industries. A major change in public sector employment is unlikely.

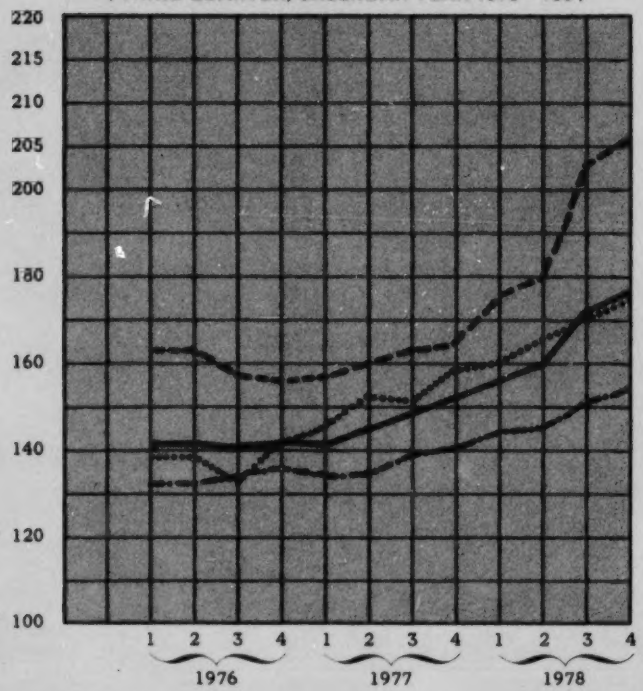
INCOME/COST OF LIVING

Total personal income in Guam has grown twice as fast as on the mainland, from $142 million in 1970 to $299 million in 1975, the latest figure available. Per capita personal income advanced 65 percent, and per capita disposable income gained 62 percent during the same period. While these income indicators have advanced faster than the U.S. averages, Guam's absolute personal and disposable income per capita remain much lower than the U.S. averages.

A family income survey conducted in 1977 showed an average money income of $16,405 for a Guam family of five, a 13.8 percent increase over 1976. The survey excludes all military personnel, the families of military personnel living on military bases, and nonimmigrant aliens. Approximately 24 percent of the 16,850 families on Guam had incomes under $7,000; 23 percent had incomes between $7,000 and $12,999, 24 percent between $13,000 and $19,999 and 30 percent over $20,000.

The average wage in the private sector increased 6.5 percent from $3.70 per hour in January 1977 to $3.94 in January 1978 but is still 23 percent lower than the average U.S. wage. However, real earnings fell 3.1 percent due to inflation and the reduction of the average number of hours worked per week. Government of Guam employees received a $1,400 across the board salary increase between 1977 and 1978. Federal employees received a 15 percent cost of living allowance (COLA) until March 1978, when it was reduced to 10 percent.

SELECTED INDICATORS
GUAM CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(THIRD QUARTER, CALENDAR YEAR 1972 = 100)



LEGEND:
- Food
- Commodities Less Food
- All Items
- Services

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam.

Inflation continues to be a major problem of the economy. Guam's Consumer Price Index (CPI) showed overall price increases of 6.0 percent during calendar year 1977 and 15.8 percent in 1978. Overall the purchasing power of the dollar in terms of 1972 prices has fallen to $0.66 in 1977 and $0.57 in 1978. This means that a representative market basket of goods and services normally purchased by consumers that was worth $100 during the third quarter of 1972 sold for $176 during the last quarter of 1978.

The food index, representing about one-third of the total market basket, showed the largest increase over the calendar year 1977 and 1978 periods. This index increased 4.8 percent in 1977 and 24 percent in 1978. Food prices are now more than twice as high as they were in 1972, the base period for the index. Housing costs increased 6.9 percent between 1976 and 1977, and 10.5 percent in 1978 because of the higher construction, maintenance and repair costs resulting from increased labor and material costs. The transportation index increased 8.8 percent in 1977 and 15.5 percent in 1978 due to higher fuel costs and from higher automobile prices. The clothing index increased 6.5 percent in 1977 and 16.3 percent in 1978, while the health and recreation index showed increases of 3.6 percent in 1977 and 10.6 percent in 1978.

Because of Guam's location and heavy reliance on imports, its costs of living is higher than that of most U.S. communities. Guam's prices for the remainder of 1979 and 1980 are expected to follow the inflationary trends of its major suppliers of goods, particularly the United States and Japan.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS IN GUAM

Apartment Rental (2-bedroom concrete)	$150-$300
Electricity (780 KWH[1])	41.82
Telephone (basic rate)	10.00
Water (12,000 gallons)	11.40
Residential Sewer (basic rate)	5.00
Cable TV (basic rate)	16.75

[1] The relatively high number of kilowatt hours consumed is due to the prevalent use of electricity for cooking and heating water, and the common use of year round air conditioning.

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam.

GOVERNMENT OF GUAM GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUE: FISCAL YEARS 1976 - 1978

	1976	1977	1978
Taxes:			
Income			
Collected by Government of Guam	39,905	33,268	45,902
Collected by U.S. Government	13,252	18,176	14,652
Gross Receipts	18,826	23,072	25,824
Real Property	1,956	2,568	1,799
Other[1]	2,934	2,776	3,110
Tax Subtotal	76,873	79,860	91,287
Licenses and Permits	594	864	759
Fines and Forfeitures	299	273	303
Use of Money and Property	156	151	137
Immigration Fees	68	90	65
Charges for Current Services	4,639	532	537
Other Local Revenue	1,544	1,929	1,144
Total Local Revenue	84,173	83,700	94,233
Federal Grants-In-Aid Revenue Earned	16,005	11,431	10,332
Appropriated Receipts	5,022	22,328	29,256
Subtotal	21,027	33,759	39,588
Total	105,200	117,459	133,822

[1] Includes Alcoholic Beverages Tax, Tobacco, Use, Excise and Admission, and Vehicle Transfer Taxes.

Source: Government of Guam, Audited Financial Statements and Schedules.

GOVERNMENT OF GUAM GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES: FISCAL YEARS 1976 - 1978
(In thousands of dollars)

	1976	1977	1978
Current Operating Programs:			
General Government	20,773	21,375	23,305
Protection of Life and Property	9,168	10,107	12,111
Public Health and Community Services	18,340	14,018	16,673
Public Education	41,821	43,977	48,549
Library and Museum	373	420	479
Parks and Recreation	854	797	898
Protection and Development of Resources	4,958	2,986	3,619
Contribution of Other Funds	4,803	2,929	3,191
Additional Provision for Retirement Fund Benefits	880	6,200	6,200
Payments on Rehabilitation Act & Typhoon Loans & Interest	2,766	3,022	3,027
Miscellaneous	(235)	NP	161
Total Current Operating Programs	104,502	105,831	118,214
Prior Year's Operating Encumbrances	4,150	2,376	2,227
Capital Improvement Projects	8,024[1]	3,657	6,110
Other Continuing Projects	[1]	779	1,276
Federal Grants-In-Aid Receipts not included in above expenditures	4,292	10,890	15,463
Total	120,968	123,533	143,292

NP — No Provision

Note: The contents of Current Operating Programs vary from year to year and therefore are not strictly comparable. Totals may not add up exactly due to rounding.

[1] Capital Improvement Projects include Other Continuing Projects.

Source: Government of Guam Audited Financial Statements and Schedules.

PUBLIC SECTOR

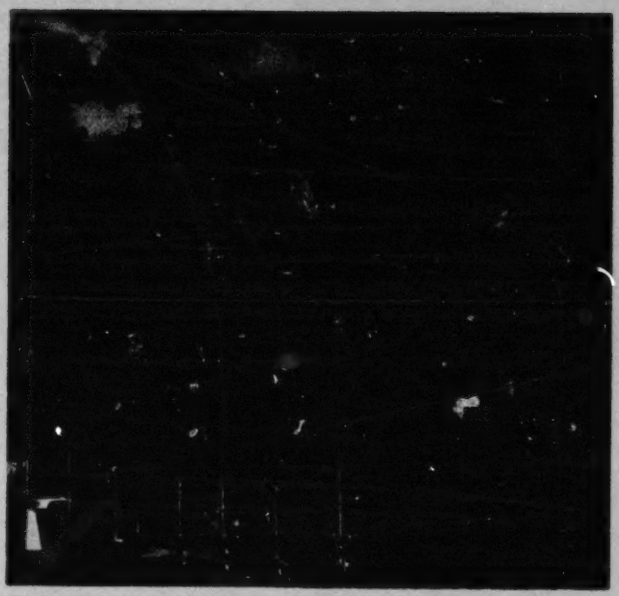
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Civilian government was established in 1950 upon the enactment of the Organic Act which serves as the island's basic governmental charter. The Act made Guam an unincorporated territory and extended American citizenship to its people.

The local government structure is patterned after that of the U.S. with three branches — executive, legislative, and judicial. The executive branch is headed by the Governor who is responsible for executing the laws of Guam as well as the laws of the United States applicable to Guam. The island elected its first Governor in 1970. Prior to that, the Governor was appointed by the President of the United States. Guam's unicameral legislature is composed of 21 senators elected every two years. Previous to 1978, the senators were elected at large. Since then they have been elected from four political districts. The judiciary is composed of a Federal District Court and a Superior Court of Guam. The island's representative in the U.S. Congress, first elected in 1972, has voting power in the House committees and sub-committees of which he is a member, but has no vote on the floor.

Guam held a constitutional convention in 1977 to draft the island's first constitution. Thirty-two delegates completed the task in December 1977, and the constitution was approved by President Carter in 1978. If ratified by the majority of the voters of Guam in a referendum, the constitution will replace the Organic Act.

A new administration was inaugurated in 1979 with the Honorable Paul M. Calvo as the island's third elected Governor and Joseph F. Ada as the Lieutenant Governor for a term of four years. Twenty-one senators were also elected to the Fifteenth Legislature for two-year terms. Guam's only Congressional representative to Washington, Antonio B. Won Pat, was re-elected without opposition.



Government House. the Governor's official residence, overlooking Agana.

Guam Public Market.

The new main postal facility in Barrigada.

GOVERNMENT OF GUAM REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FISCAL YEARS 1969-1978

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues ($ Millions)	Operating Expenditures ($ Millions)	Capital Improvements ($ Millions)
1969	42.8	37.4	5.8
1970	51.4	48.9	8.5
1971	59.6	59.9	3.6
1972	65.4	65.4	4.2
1973	86.0	74.9	1.5
1974	109.5	93.4	2.4
1975	117.3	119.2	6.8
1976	100.2	108.7	8.0[1]
1977	95.1	108.2	3.7
1978	104.6	120.4	6.1

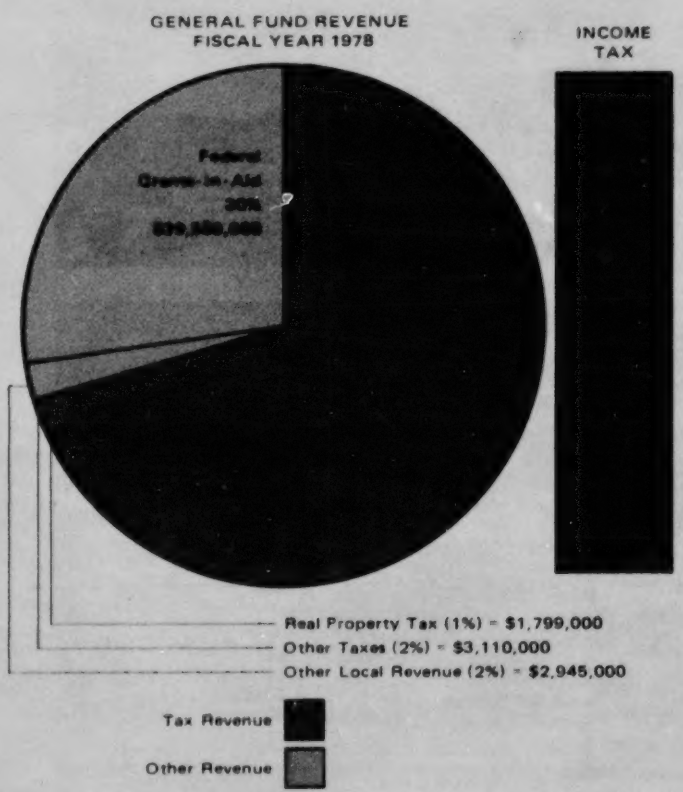
R Revised.

[1] Includes other continuing projects.

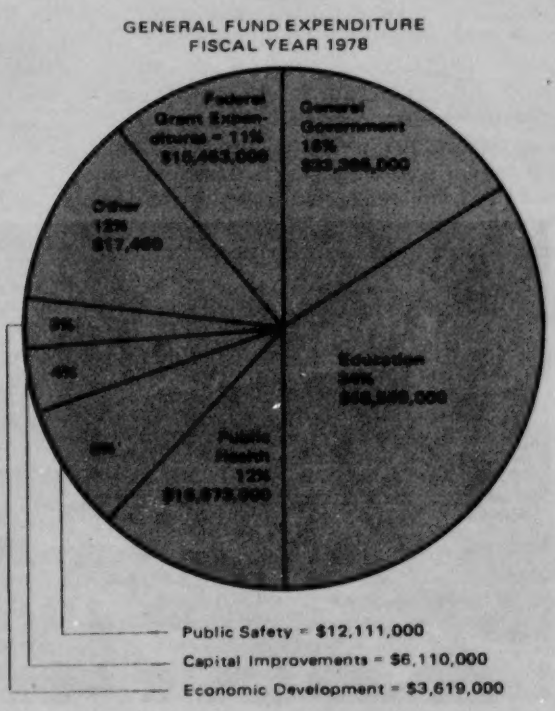
Source: Financial Statement and Auditor's Report, Government of Guam.

The general fund provides for the regular operations of the Government of Guam. General fund revenue increased from $105 million in fiscal year 1976 to $117 million in 1977 and $134 million in 1978. A fiscal year covers from July 1 to June 30. General fund revenue sources include taxes, particularly income and gross receipt, as well as some federal grants. The territorial income tax was established by the Organic Act and is based on the U.S. Internal Revenue Code. The gross receipt tax is a 4 percent levy on nearly all business transactions involving goods and services on Guam. This tax was enacted by the Guam Legislature in lieu of a sales tax.

Income tax collection accounted for 45 percent of total general fund revenues in fiscal year 1978. Income tax revenue had been increasing steadily until recently when Guam lost $15 million in income



Source: Financial Audit Report FY 1978



Source: Financial Audit Report FY 1978

tax receipts between fiscal year 1974 and fiscal year 1976 due to changes in the U.S. tax laws, coupled with a general economic slowdown. In 1978, through the enactment of the Omnibus Territories Act of 1977, Guam was reimbursed for the full amount of $15 million. Income tax revenues increased 18 percent in fiscal year 1978 compared to the previous year. In 1978 Guam was authorized by Congress to impose a surcharge on taxes up to 10 percent of the normal levy.

Gross receipts taxes constituted approximately 20 percent of total revenues in fiscal year 1978. Gross receipts taxes declined 15 percent in fiscal year 1976, but as business conditions improved, these taxes increased 23 percent and 12 percent in fiscal years 1977 and 1978, respectively.

Federal grants included in the general fund have steadily increased within the last three years from $14 million in fiscal year 1975 to almost $40 million in 1978. These grants do not include grants to GHURA, Territorial Highway Fund, and other autonomous agencies. This increase is attributable to post-typhoon assistance and increased participation in federal programs.

The combined effects of the worldwide recession, Supertyphoon Pamela, a decline in visitor arrivals, and slowdown in military activities weakened the overall position of the general fund, resulting in an accumulated general fund deficit of $40 million by fiscal year 1975. The financial position of the general fund further deteriorated bringing about an accumulated general fund deficit of $51 million in fiscal year 1976, $54 million in 1977, and $73 million in 1978. The Government of Guam's operating budget for fiscal year 1980 calls for $129 million or 2 percent less than the 1979 budget of $131 million; however, general fund deficits are projected to increase by another 16 percent during fiscal year 1980.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Guam's infrastructure developed in an unexpected fashion. The destruction of the island's public facilities during World War II prompted the Navy to restore Guam's basic infrastructure — some of which was later transferred to the local government following the Organic Act in 1950. In 1962 Supertyphoon Karen devastated the island's public facilities which prompted the extension of federal grants and loans amounting to $75 million to the local government.

As the island's economic growth accelerated in the late sixties and continued into the early seventies, more infrastructural support was needed. However, the local government's financial capability was limited in meeting increased infrastructure needs. Supertyphoon Pamela brought another round of destruction in 1976. This resulted in federal authorization of over $90 million for typhoon relief to the local government and $12.5 million for rehabilitation of public facilities. Additionally, Guam received $64.6 million in federal disaster assistance to individuals and business, and $122 million for military facilities reconstruction.

The federal government has contributed significantly to Guam's capital improvements in recent years. In 1977 the Department of the Interior authorized in excess of $45 million in grants for capital improvements and $36 million in loan guarantees to the Guam Power Authority. Other federal agencies involved in funding Guam's capital improvements in 1977 included the Economic Development Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce (EDA), the Rural Electrification Administration, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS[1]
BY SECTOR: 1975 - JULY 1978
(In dollars)

Sector	Projects Completed	Projects Underway	Projects Authorized	Total
General Government	14,797,244	10,719,955	2,514,300	28,031,499
Legislature	178,204	— 0 —	119,636	297,840
Judiciary	1,328,222	34,617	— 0 —	1,362,839
Community Development	3,189,831	2,065,500	20,225,636	25,480,967
Education	30,378,219	6,907,450	7,590,455	44,876,124
Parks and Recreation	4,195,214	6,557,126	1,105,882	11,858,222
Public Safety	1,327,951	337,149	190,636	1,855,736
Health	5,625,452	26,832,650	1,773,400	34,231,502
Water	2,248,307	5,311,979	3,706,660	11,266,946
Sewer	24,113,109	19,450,926	5,435,885	48,999,920
Drainage and Flood Control	1,855,267	3,375,150	670,000	5,900,417
Highways	34,562,164	22,174,816	9,250,035	65,987,015
Agriculture	509,335	— 0 —	1,137,666	1,647,001
GRAND TOTAL	124,308,519	103,767,318	53,720,191	281,796,028

[1] Capital Improvements Projects include all public facilities funded by the Federal and/or Local Government. Does not include autonomous agencies.

Source: Economic Planning Division, Bureau of Planning, Government of Guam.

Between 1975 and 1978 more than $124 million in capital improvements have been completed with the use of federal and local funds. As of 1978, $104 million were underway, and $54 million were authorized for construction. Major project areas within this period were highways ($66 million), sewer ($49 million), educational facilities ($45 million), health facilities ($34 million), housing and community development ($25 million), park and recreational facilities ($12 million), and water facilities ($11 million). Projects completed, underway and authorized during the period fiscal year 1975 - 1978 totalled approximately $282 million. Not included are expenditures of the autonomous agencies.

Major improvement has occurred in Guam's highway network between 1975 and 1978 with $34.6 million worth of highway projects completed, $22.2 million underway, and $9.3 million authorized for construction. Funds for highway improvements are provided by the Territorial Highway Fund which is composed of revenues derived from local tax on fuels, vehicle registration fees, and grants from the Federal Highway Administration. Most of these funds were used for repair and reconstruction of portions of Guam's 270 miles of roadway. The remainder was utilized for the construction and replacement of bridges and the addition of safety measures such as street lighting, signal lights and guard rails.

School repairs costing over $13 million were completed in 1977. The $756,000 Guam Skill Training Center was completed in 1978 and is now part of the new Guam Community College. The Center was 80 percent EDA funded. Construction of a new public library costing approximately $1 million was started in 1978 and completion is expected in 1979.

Early in 1977 the Catholic Diocese of Agana opened the Medical Center of the Marianas (MCM); however, MCM could not meet its financial obligations and consequently ceased operations before the year's end. The MCM facility was then rented by the Guam Memorial Hospital at a monthly fee of $100,000. The federal government authorized $30 million in 1977 for the purchase of MCM by Government of Guam. Negotiations between the owners of MCM, the Government of Guam, and the Department of the Interior continued until March 1979. The final purchase price was settled at $25.5 million.

As for park and recreational facilities, between 1975 and 1978, $11.9 million of capital improvement projects were completed, underway and authorized. During 1977 and 1978 the federal Economic Development Administration (EDA) funded park improvements at nine parks islandwide and recreational facilities in 14 villages. The major project was the Ypao Beach Park where a new pavillion, open air theater and other improvements worth $1.3 million were constructed. In addition, Congress has authorized $17 million to be used to establish a National War in the Pacific Memorial Park located in Asan and Agat. The park would commemorate those who lost their lives in World War II battles in the Pacific.

Considerable progress was made in the area of housing and community development with several subdivisions completed during 1977. The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA) 500-housing project in Dededo is well underway and over 200 families are now living in these new houses. This addition will help provide adequate housing for middle and low income families.

The Commercial Port of Guam acquired a new $2 million gantry crane in 1978. Plans are being developed to expand the port container yard. However, the overall expansion plan currently considered, including all port related activities, cannot be implemented until the Navy's ammunition wharf is relocated from its present site adjacent to the port. The development of an industrial complex as an integral part of the port could be an important growth center for Guam. This development, however, depends upon land at the harbor being freed for civilian use.

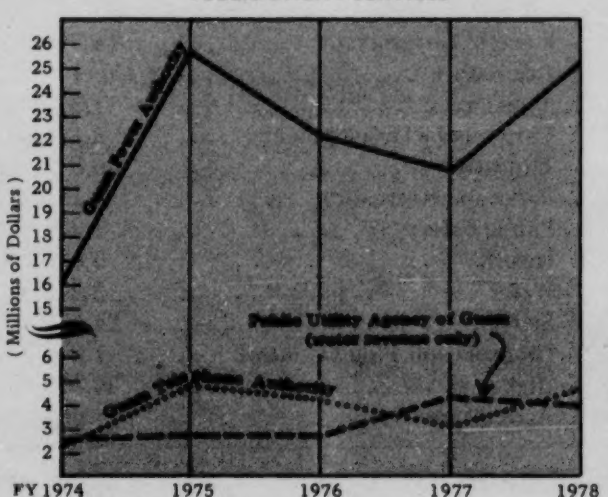
Construction of a $26 million air terminal with a Spanish-Chamorro motif began in 1978. Completion of the new facility is scheduled in the early 1980's and will be adequate for the expected cargo and passenger traffic through the year 2000.

Future capital improvements will continue to emphasize basic infrastructure development, particularly those facilities that support tourism, agriculture, commerce and industry. This will encourage more private investment needed to expand the revenue base and to provide jobs for a growing labor force.

UTILITIES

Utilities are particularly critical for industrial/commercial development. Guam's current utility systems leave a lot to be desired. Efforts are being made, however, to improve the plant and operation of each of the utilities. Given current technology

REVENUES FROM SALES OF PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES

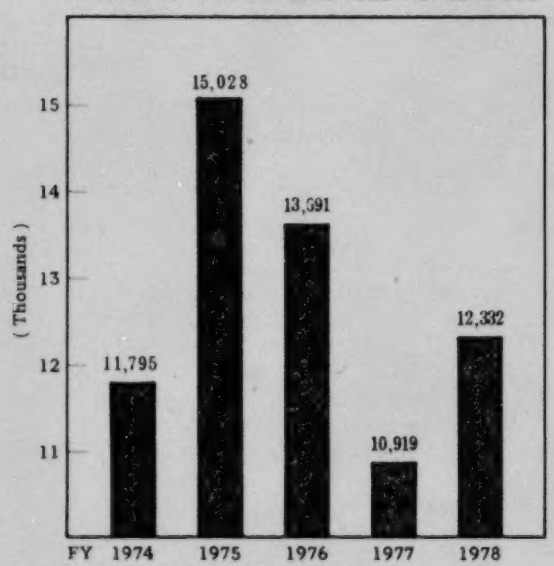


Source: Guam Power Authority, Guam Telephone Authority; Public Utility Agency of Guam.

and Guam's unique environment, Guam cannot expect to have inexpensive power, water, and telephone systems but can and should aspire to having reliable systems.

Guam's civilian telephone service is provided by the Guam Telephone Authority (GTA), an autonomous government agency. The doubling of the number of primary line telephones in use between 1970 and 1975 caused serious overloading of communications equipment and resulted in GTA's inability to provide adequate service. In 1976 Supertyphoon Pamela destroyed over $4 million worth of telephone facilities. To supplement the Authority's typhoon related loss of revenue, the federal government granted GTA a total of $1.7 million during 1976 and 1977. The number of telephones in use increased over 1,000 in fiscal year 1978 to a total of 12,332, while the number of GTA employees decreased from 301 to 289. Further reduction in personnel is likely through the modernization of the telephone system and the development and implementation of a comprehensive employee training program.

NUMBER OF PRIMARY LINE TELEPHONES IN USE



Source: Guam Telephone Authority, Government of Guam.

The Authority's total operating revenue decreased 5 percent in fiscal year 1977, but increased 3 percent in fiscal year 1978. Although GTA realized a gross operating income of $450,000 in fiscal year 1977 and $160,000 in 1978, interest expense, casualty loss and write off of telephone plant resulted in a net loss of $1.31 million and $390,000, respectively. GTA's accumulated deficit increased from $560,000 in fiscal year 1976 to $1.87 million in 1977 and $2.26 million in 1978.

As is typical of most public utilities, GTA cannot finance its major reconstruction by internally generated funds. Its inability to support conventional financing also prevented GTA from securing long-term private funds. Thus, in 1977, the Rural Electrification Administration approved a $27.5 million loan at 5 percent interest payable in 35 years. The loan will be used to refinance GTA's financial obligations of approximately $5.3 million and for the major upgrading of facilities.

The construction of modern communication facilities commenced in 1977 and is scheduled for completion in 1980. Over 95 percent of reconstructed cables and wires will be installed underground to reduce their exposure to damages. A significant portion of existing facilities will be replaced by the new system. Upon completion, individual line telephone service will be available to all applicants and the quality of service is expected to be comparable to that of the U.S. mainland.

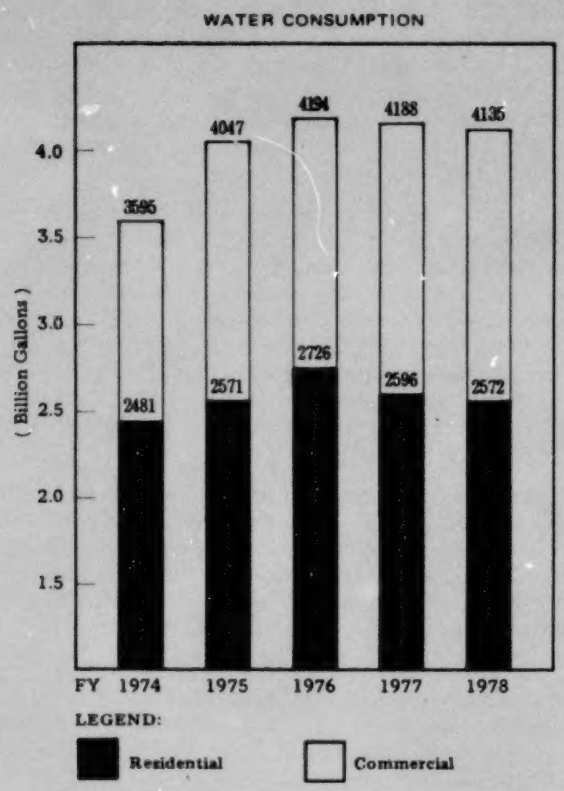
International communications facilities on Guam are excellent. Telex, telegram, telephone, and data communications systems provide service worldwide. Direct dialing of overseas calls is now possible through a new system implemented by RCA Global Communications, Inc.

An efficient telephone system is essential to the island's economic growth. Guam is primarily a service economy. Emphasis on the development of new service industries such as a center for regional headquarters of multiple national operations depends on adequate communication facilities, local and international alike.

Guam's civilian water and sewer service is provided by the Public Utility Agency of Guam (PUAG). The present water production capacity is 22 million gallons per day providing 85 percent of the island's civilian water consumption. The remaining 15 percent is supplied by the military water system. The primary source of fresh water on Guam is the northern aquifer or lens. PUAG operates 63 deep wells on the northern lens with a daily production capacity of over 17 million gallons. Because of insufficient storage capacity, distribution during periods of peak demand has been inadequate. The island's present storage capacity is 15 million gallons. An additional 12 million gallons of capacity is needed to improve the distribution system.

In fiscal year 1977, PUAG added 18,275 feet of water line to its 1.6 million-foot pipeline network. Six new wells were constructed and will be in operation shortly. Water meters in use have increased from 18,900 in fiscal year 1976 to 19,287 in 1977 and 19,489 in 1978.

The island's existing sewer system consists of approximately 140 miles of main lines with 1,177 manholes. In 1977, 18.6 miles of sewer line were installed, including two pump stations and trunk, interceptor, and collector lines. The total number of sewer connections was 9,700 in 1978.



Source: Public Utility Agency of Guam, Government of Guam.

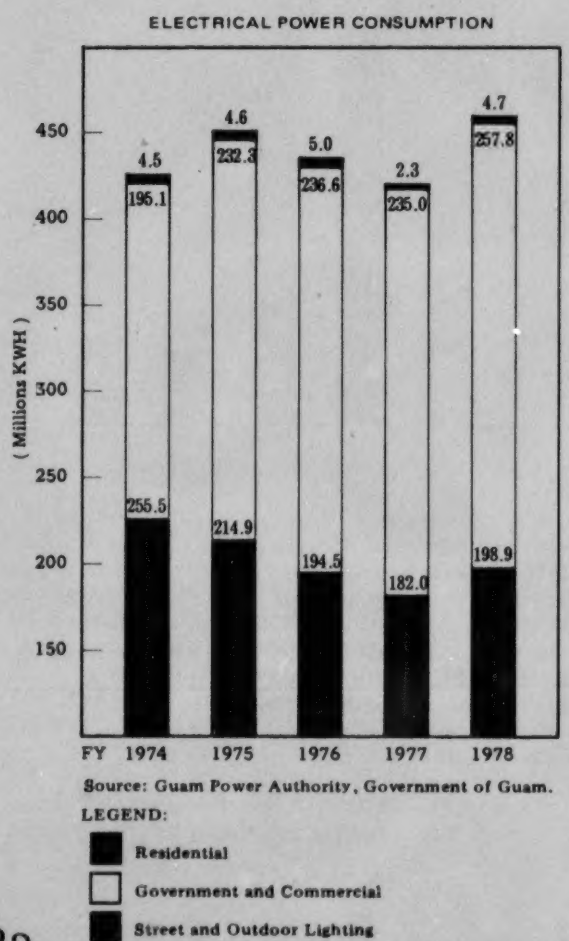
Despite the slight drop in water consumption from 4,194 million gallons in fiscal year 1976 to 4,188 million gallons in 1977, and to 4,135 million gallons in 1978, PUAG's operating income was up 67 percent from $3.1 million in fiscal year 1976 to $5.2 million in 1977 and $5.1 million in 1978. This jump is attributed to increases in water and sewer rates which went into effect on August 1, 1976. Operating expenses fell almost 2 percent in 1977 as a result of the purchase of 63 wells and related equipment from its previous water supplier, Layne International. PUAG's net loss of $1.5 million in 1977 and $1.9 million in 1978 was an improvement compared to the previous year's loss of $3.7 million. The agency ended fiscal years 1977 and 1978 with an accumulated deficit of $21 million and $23 million, respectively.

As indicated, water and sewer revenues have not been high enough to reduce the accumulated deficit, or provide funds for capital improvement. Substantial amounts of capital funds have been provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Economic Development Administration, and other federal instrumentalities.

Between 1975 and 1978, over $26 million in water and sewer projects were completed. In July 1978, $24.7 million in projects were underway, and $9.1 million had been authorized for construction. Over $42 million of water and sewer improvements are planned over the next five years.

After the Guam Power Authority (GPA) became an autonomous agency of the Government of Guam in 1969, it formed a Power Pool Agreement with the Navy for the production and transmission of electricity. Through this Agreement, electricity generated by GPA and the Navy are joined into a single integrated power distribution system. Operating and maintenance costs, as well as return on investments, are shared by both parties based on the power required and delivered to each. The Agreement remains in effect until GPA is in a position to manage the islandwide power service and has fulfilled other requirements stipulated in the contract. Disputes have arisen regarding the allocation of costs and revenue on an equitable basis. It has also been claimed that this arrangement has contributed significantly to GPA's financial difficulties. Negotiations to amend the 1972 agreement are underway.

The growth in Guam's economy and population in the early 1970's substantially increased the demand for electricity. Power consumption jumped more than 103 percent from 223 million kilowatt hours (KWH) in fiscal year 1970 to 452 million KWH in 1975. GPA responded by building three additional generating units and by expanding its transmission system to growth centers around the island. Within a 5-year period, GPA's generating



Source: Guam Power Authority, Government of Guam.

capacity more than doubled from 127 megawatts (MW) to over 300 MW. The economic recession, Supertyphoon Pamela, coupled with hence rising electricity rates resulting from higher fuel costs, combined to reduce power consumption by 3.5 percent in fiscal year 1976 and 3.9 percent in 1977. However, electric power consumption increased 10 percent in fiscal year 1978. Assuming that Guam's power needs continue to increase at 1 percent per annum as projected by GPA, the island's present generating capacity will be sufficient to meet power requirements until the mid-1980's.

GPA's expansion programs have been financed mainly through long-term loans. In 1969 GPA issued $10 million in long-term bonds followed by another $25 million in 1972. The Authority was not successful in marketing long-term bonds in 1974. Thus, it settled for bond anticipation notes of $17.5 million payable on June 1, 1976 which GPA was not able to honor. In fiscal year 1977, the Authority received a $36 million loan guaranteed by the Department of the Interior. These funds were used to repay GPA's defaulted notes and other outstanding obligations. GPA is preparing to re-enter the bond market in the early 1980's to refinance the $36 million loan from the Federal Government.

The major source for GPA's revenue comes from power sales. Revenue declined 7.8 percent in fiscal year 1977 followed by a 22.3 percent increase in 1978 amounting to $25.2 million. In addition to a local subsidy of $1 million, the Federal Government extended $1.8 million in fiscal year 1976 and another $1.2 million in 1977 for typhoon-related losses. Although GPA sustained net losses totaling $1.1 million during fiscal year 1977 and $1.8 million in 1978, the Authority was able to pay all principal and interest due on its outstanding debt.

GPA's usage of high sulfur fuel has been a subject of controversy in recent years. The Authority has been required by the U.S. Environmental Agency to comply with the Federal Clean Air Act provision of reducing sulfur dioxide emmission from the Cabras Island generating plant. However, through a motion filed by GPA with the District Court, an Amended Consent Order delaying the date for GPA to comply with the Clean Air Act was issued in 1977. The Authority is now studying plans to introduce innovative technology in scrubbers as well as other means to satisfy the requirement.

In addition, GPA and others are considering other sources of energy. Particularly noteworthy is the Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) system. Initial studies have indicated that Cabras Island is the best potential site in the nation for an economically viable OTEC plant. The difference in the water temperature at the surface to that at any depth is greater in Guam's offshore waters than has been measured anywhere else in the world. Furthermore, there is immediate access to the existing electric distribution system at Cabras Island and a potential use for a by-product of the system, large volume of cold ocean water, for cooling the numerous commercial industrial buildings in the area. One should note, however, it will take many years to develop economically feasible technology.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The U.S. Government has played a major role in Guam's physical and economic development since the island became an American territory in 1898. Guam was administered by the U.S. Navy until 1950, when the Organic Act established civilian government. However, until 1962, a Navy security clearance was required of anyone wishing to visit the island. Lifting this requirement was necessary to allow Guam to develop normal trade relations with the outside world. A number of federal regulations are considered to be still hindering the development of certain industries. For example, federal regulations governing airlines, ocean shipping, and fishing have a decisive impact on Guam. The nature of the impact is uncertain. Thus, careful analysis should precede any efforts to change these regulations. In recent years these constraints have emerged as critical issues subject to lively debate.

The Federal Government remains to be an important source of employment and income for the people of Guam. Federal employees account for approximately one-fifth of the island's total civilian labor force. However, changes in U.S. defense posture in the Pacific resulted in a decrease of total federal employment in Guam by 6 percent between 1975 and 1977.

The Federal Government collects federal income taxes from military and certain other personnel. These taxes are reverted to the local government. It is an important source of the local government's general fund revenue, accounting for 22 percent of total local revenues for fiscal year 1977 and 16 percent for fiscal year 1978. Income taxes from federal employment gained 37 percent from $13 million in fiscal year 1976 to $18 million in 1977, but fell 19 percent in 1978 to $15 million.

Federal outlays for Guam amounted to $468 million in federal fiscal year 1977. These funds encompassed loans and grants to public and private sectors, as well as expenditures for various federal agencies on Guam including the military. Because of the magnitude of federal outlays, changes in federal policy cause inordinate adjustment problems on Guam.

MILITARY

The size of the military population on Guam is influenced by the level and pattern of military deployment in the Pacific and Asia. During the Indochina conflict, the military population including dependents reached as high as 29,000; however, as the war ended, the number was reduced by almost one-third. As of July 1978, Guam's military population totaled 17,983 including more than 9,000 dependents, representing approximately one-fifth of the current total population.

ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL AND THEIR DEPENDENTS: JULY 1975 – JULY 1978

	July 1975	Jan. 1976	July 1976	Jan. 1977	July 1977	Jan. 1978	July 1978
Active Duty Personnel:							
Navy	6,281	6,021	6,015	5,726	6,223	5,011	5,703
Air Force	4,215	4,131	3,999	3,577	3,561	3,155	2,592
Army	89	99	95	73	75	85	12
Marines	329	341	341	365	361	780	364
Coast Guard	125	96	144	138	137	133	108
TOTAL	11,039	10,688	10,594	9,879	10,357	9,164	8,779
Dependents:							
Navy	5,266	5,687	5,732	4,118	5,172	4,260	4,790
Air Force	5,820	5,765	5,449	5,204	5,026	4,839	4,172
Army	48	173	177	146	123	142	28
Coast Guard	104	96	80	106	128	125	122
Marines	6	90	82	58	78	221	92
TOTAL	11,244	11,811	11,520	9,632	10,527	9,587	9,204
GRAND TOTAL	22,283	22,499	22,114	19,511	20,884	18,751	17,983

Source: Commander Naval Forces Marianas

Despite a reduction in military deployment on Guam, total defense outlays for the island were up 25 percent from $295 million in 1976 to $369 million in federal fiscal year 1977. A large portion of the increased outlays was for typhoon-related construction. Civilian payroll accounted for 16 percent of the budget; military payroll, 22 percent; and prime contracts including supply, service and construction, 62 percent. Outlays for construction advanced substantially in 1977 primarily because of damages to military facilities following Supertyphoon Pamela in 1976. Over $122 million was approved by the U.S. Congress the following year to restore damaged facilities. Allocation of disaster funds to the military amounted to $60 million for the Navy, $24 million for the Air Force, and $30 million for all service family housing. Other projects such as the repair of the Glass Breakwater which protects Apra Harbor, installation of typhoon-proof utility poles, and various personnel support facilities were also authorized.

One should note that outlays for a given year need not be expended during the same period. Actual military expenditures increased 7 percent in federal fiscal year 1977 and 35 percent in 1978. Approximately 40 percent of the personal income generated on Guam comes from military-related payrolls. Civilian payroll fell 16 percent in 1977, but advanced 36 percent in 1978, while military payroll gained 1 percent and 7 percent during the same period. Construction expenditures continued to escalate from $21 million in 1976 to $24 million in 1977 and $70 million in 1978 due to post-typhoon reconstruction projects which are expected to be completed shortly.

MILITARY EXPENDITURES: FY1969 - 1978
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Military Pay	Civilian Pay	Military[2] Construction	Other[3]	Total
1969	55,812	38,304	12,656	36,857	143,629
1970	56,045	40,394	20,265	46,903	163,607
1971	57,570	34,573	12,986	37,261	142,390
1972	54,104	36,572	22,670	30,489	143,835
1973	65,245	43,314	15,197	48,097	171,853
1974	74,316	48,000	22,682	38,500	183,498
1975	97,372	59,869	29,295	30,397	216,933
1976	78,298	69,111	21,306	28,603	197,318
197T[1]	19,364	19,381	3,146	5,368	47,259
1977	79,174	58,076	24,266	50,467	211,983
1978	84,364	78,734	70,349	52,908	286,355

[1] FY7T is the transitional quarter occurring when the Federal Government changed its fiscal year to begin October 1 instead of July 1.

[2] Represents the amount of work completed during the year only and does not reflect the total bids awarded during the same period.

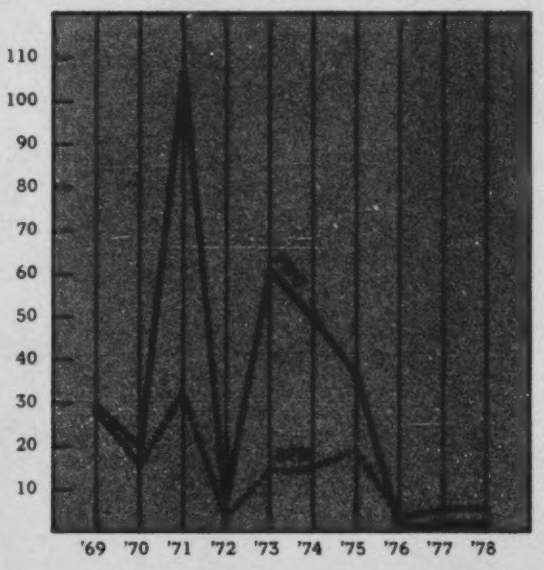
[3] Includes operating and maintenance expenses; family housing; income taxes reverted to Guam under Section 30 of the Organic Act; and on-island purchases of goods and services except petroleum products.

Source: Commander Naval Forces, Mariana Islands, Guam.

Over 90 percent of the present 5,419 civilian personnel employed by the military are hired locally. Efforts have been made to develop the local labor force through the implementation of the Navy's apprenticeship program at the Navy Public Works Center (PWC) and the Ship Repair Facility (SRF), where interested persons are trained in various trades such as electrical work, welding, carpentry, and plumbing. Since 1968, a total of 460 persons have graduated from this program. Unfortunately, the contribution of PWC and SRF to the economy has diminished in recent years; the total work force was cut in half, and only 7 and 8 students graduated in 1977 and 1978 respectively under the U.S. Naval Apprenticeship Program.

Military facilities are situated on 40,000 acres of federal land which are concentrated in five major areas: the Fena Lake and the Naval Magazine, the Naval Station, the Naval Air Station, Naval Communications Station, and the Air Force complex at the northern end of the island. Issues involving military land ownership have been widely discussed in recent years. In 1977 approximately 67 acres of land adjacent to the Guam International Terminal were released by the Navy to allow for expansion and development of the airport. Additional land at Cabras Island is expected to be transferred to the local government if and when the ammunition wharf can be relocated to another site. This will enable Guam to develop a more efficient and expanded commercial port/industrial complex at Cabras Island, thereby eliminating a major bottleneck to Guam's development of Apra Harbor, one of the finest harbors in the Western Pacific. Also at issue are other military land holdings with economic development potential to Guam.

NUMBER OF GRADUATES
U. S. NAVAL APPRENTICE PROGRAM



Source: Consolidated Industrial Relations Office (CIRO), U.S. Navy, Guam.

Air Terminal
Artist's conception of the Guam International Air Terminal currently under construction.

PRIVATE SECTOR

TOURISM

Tourism is Guam's second largest export next only to Federal Government expenditures. Since tourism involves the sale of Guam products or services to nonresidents, it is considered an export. The same principle applies to Federal Government spending.

The lifting of all United States Navy security clearance requirements for entering Guam made visitor industry development possible. The principal market for Guam's tourism is Japan. Commercial air service between Guam and Japan commenced with the inauguration of service from Tokyo in 1967. From the small beginning in 1967, tourism has become Guam's major private industry.

The estimated number of visitor arrivals in 1967 was 6,600 with expenditures totaling $1.3 million ($200 per visitor). The industry grew rapidly from this modest beginning until 1974 when over 260,000 visitors arrived on Guam. Temporary declines occurred in 1975 and 1976 primarily due to deteriorating international economic conditions and a supertyphoon that crippled local facilities. The reconstruction period following Supertyphoon Pamela in May 1976 lasted over a year. Supertyphoon Pamela made Guam an unattractive tourism destination for several months. This contributed to the 16 percent decline in tourist traffic in 1976. Despite these setbacks, Guam attracted 201,000 visitors with an estimated $95 million in expenditures during the year. A substantial increase in visitor traffic was experienced in 1977 when 240,000 persons visited Guam, up 19 percent from the previous year.

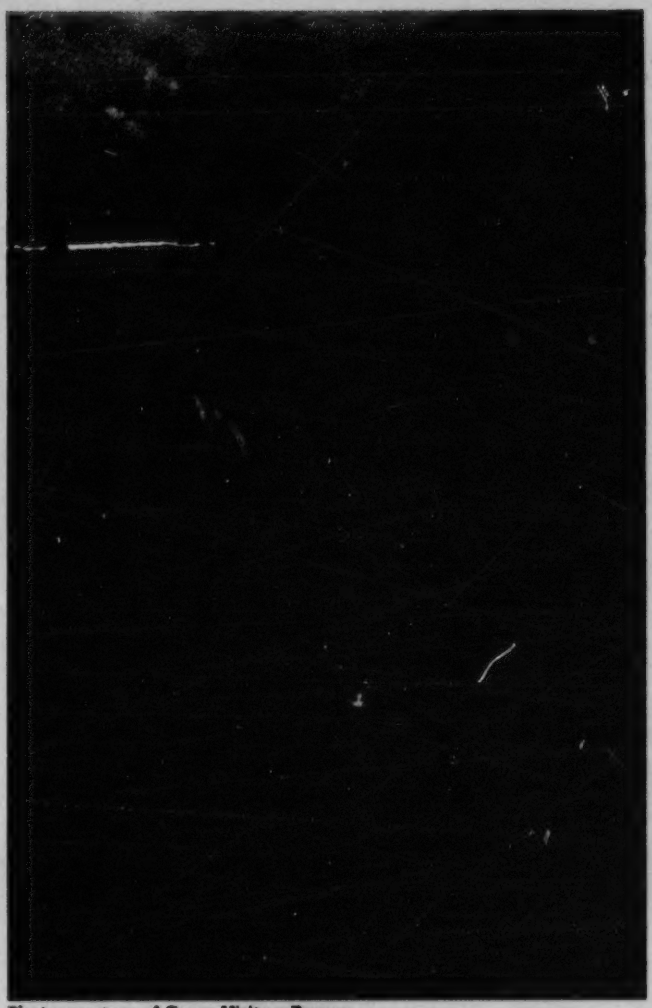
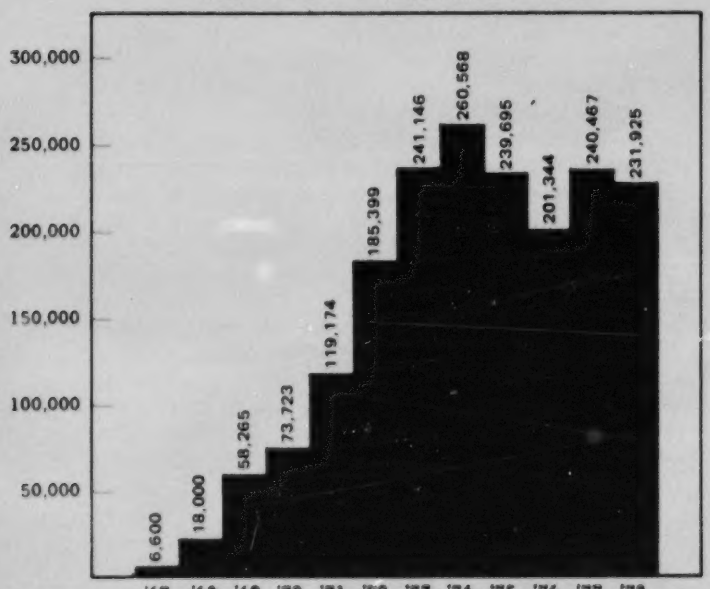


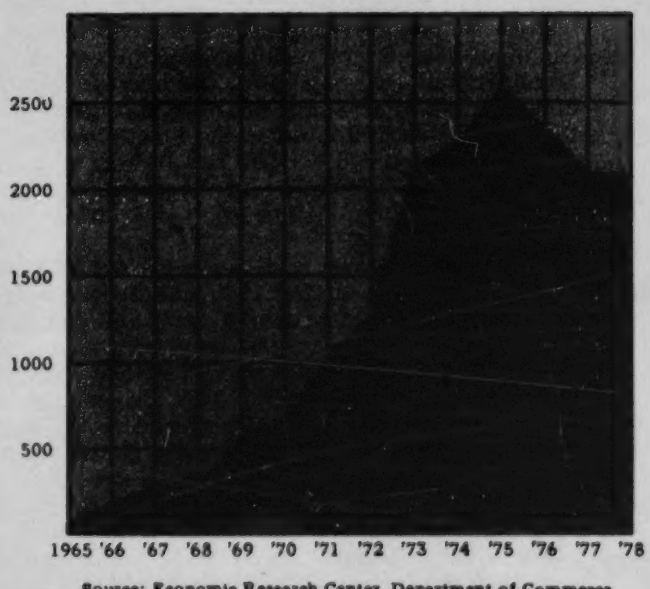
Photo courtesy of Guam Visitors Bureau.
One of Guam's popular tourist attractions.

GUAM'S VISITOR INDUSTRY: 1967 - 1978



Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam.

NUMBER OF HOTEL ROOMS



Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam.

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In 1978, 232,000 visitors came to Guam, with expenditures of $116 million ($500 per visitor). Seventy percent of these visitors came from Japan, 14 percent from North America and 7 percent from Micronesia. Sixty-four percent were here for pleasure, 13 percent for business and 7 percent to visit friends and relatives. Of the visitors coming to Guam for pleasure, i.e. as tourists, approximately 89 percent are from Japan.

An analysis of the 1978 visitor profile reveals a modest diversification of the market. Average length of stay was slightly longer, with the typical visitor staying four days. There has also been an increase in number of families and older people visiting Guam. Young people, however, still dominate the visitor market, with 56 percent under 30 years of age.

Of the estimated $500 expended by the average visitor, 57 percent or $285 is spent on gift and souvenir shopping, 16 percent or $80 for rooms, 10 percent or $50 for sightseeing and ground transportation, 3 percent or $15 for entertainment, and 4 percent or $20 for miscellaneous expenses.* Gift shopping is the largest component of these expenditures primarily due to Guam's duty free port status. From the variety of visitor expenditures it is difficult to establish distinct boundaries between the visitor industry and other revenue producting activities. Residents as well as visitors benefit from the new or improved facilities such as restaurants, shopping centers, and special gift or souvenir shops.

There are currently about 10 passenger cruise ship arrivals per year. In 1978, 7,000 people visited Guam by ship, a 28 percent increase from 1977. No surveys have been made of this group. It is believed, however, that total expenditures would be over $500,000 ($75 per person) in 1978. These visitors generally go shopping, take a tour, or both. Guam only receives a small portion of the cruise ship business in the Pacific area. This sector remains to be explored as a supplement to the visitor industry.

The visitor industry, which is labor intensive, contributes greatly to Guam's employment. An attempt was made by the Bureau of Planning to estimate the employment impact of visitor expenditures. An input-output table belonging to the county of Kauai, Hawaii was adapted for this purpose because of similarities in economic structure. Results suggest that 3,000 to 4,000 jobs depend directly on visitor expenditures and another 500 to 1,000 are attributable to the indirect effect of these expenditures. This represents 10 to 15 percent of total employment for 1978.

Demand for travel to Guam increased in Japan and in other areas during 1977 and 1978. During the peak months of March, August, and October, tour operators reported that they were unable to find air seats for everyone who wanted to come to Guam. This problem resulted from the number of airline seats available from Japan decreasing by about 30 percent from 1976 compounded by the airline seat distribution among Japan's tour sales outlets not corresponding to the distribution of clients.

Another factor which could affect the future of Guam's visitor industry is whether or not Guam will benefit from Inclusive Tour Charter (ITC) fares, recently permitted by the Government of Japan. ITC fares are discount rates offered by tour operators on the flights they charter. This could introduce Guam to a new charter market. Permitting ITC service between Guam and Japan is a matter of negotiation between Japan and the United States. As of early 1979 the U.S. agreed to negotiate this separately from other issues and took the position that reciprocal rights would not be demanded on this matter. The current airlines serving Guam from Japan do not offer ITC fares.

Another major development in 1977 was the commencement of Continental Air Micronesia flights from Tokyo to Saipan continuing on to Guam. Progress has been made in expanding airline service between Guam and North America, Hongkong, Taipei and Okinawa due to a change in policy of the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB). Under a new CAB ruling, Continental and Northwest Airlines were granted authority to extend their routes from Honolulu to Guam, Okinawa and Taipei. Continental began flights from Guam to Honolulu, Taipei and Okinawa three times a week beginning late in 1978. World Airlines was granted authority to enter the Pacific market with routes originating in Oakland and Los Angeles and serving Guam and HongKong.

As of February 1979, a total of 10 airlines have applied to the Civil Aeronautics Board to provide service to Guam. Most of the proposals include service from the West Coast to Asia via Guam. The airlines include American, Braniff, Capital, Continental, DHL, Hawaiian, Northwest, Pan American, TWA and World. The Government of Guam has supported efforts to deregulate the airline industry. The transatlantic low fares revolution can and should be duplicated in the Pacific. Other airlines seeking routes through Guam include Cathay Pacific, Singapore Airlines, and Philippine Airlines. Presently these airlines are allowed only technical stops on Guam.

Additionally, New Zealand, Australia, and other areas in the southern Pacific may view Guam as an attractive destination if more convenient air service were available. Thousands of travelers originating from this part of the world visit areas in the East and Southeast Asia, including Japan, the Philippines, HongKong and Singapore. Guam could easily share this market.

Improvement of visitor facilities has been taking place and new facilities are being planned. Tourists visiting Guam prefer such activities as sightseeing, duty-free shopping and swimming. Jungle jeep tours have been introduced. Boating, deep-sea diving, hiking, fishing and water-skiing are enjoyed by Guam residents but have not been adequately promoted as tourist activities.

Over the past three years, more than $6 million in federal Economic Development Administration grants have been expended for improvements to visitor and resident recreation facilities. Among the park improvements are the Merizo Pier Park area, three scenic overlooks, the Inarajan Pool (Saluglula), Tarzan Falls, and Ipao Park.

Other improvements for the island include rezoning Tumon Bay to permit investment in resort-related attractions and facilities. Improvements have been made in the existing Guam International Air Terminal. The construction of a new air terminal

*Source: Guam Visitors Bureau and Japan Travel Bureau

building began in 1978 with completion expected in 1981. A new passenger shopping center opened at the Commercial Port to service cruise ship passengers.

Various private groups also took part in the building of visitor attractions. Lanchon Antigo, a replica of a pre-World War II Chamorro Village, opened in the village of Inarajan. A similar village project is being developed elsewhere. The Guam greyhound race track, a new attraction for tourists and residents, opened in Tamuning. The first statue of a Chamorro leader, Chief Quipuha, was dedicated, pointing out the unique heritage of Guam. During the last part of 1977, motorized bicycles (mopeds) were introduced to Guam, providing greater mobility for tourists. The development of Cocos Island now ranks as one of the best tourist attractions on Guam. Projects scheduled to commence in 1979 include the expansion of the Agana small boat harbor and construction of a sidewalk along Tumon Bay.

Given the excellent prospects for cheaper and expanded airline service to Guam and the recent upgrading of tourist attractions, the prospect for increased tourism is good. Japan will continue to be Guam's major market. Moderate growth of the Japanese economy is expected to continue, having a positive impact on Guam's tourism. Closer contacts between the United States and the People's Republic of China could lead to greater development of Guam as a stopover for travelers between North America and the Orient. Korea, with its rapidly developing economy, offers a potential market. The Korean Government plans to relax travel restrictions imposed on Korean citizens as soon as it deems suitable.

Tourism will remain important to Guam's economy as a source of employment and revenue. The community, government, and business sectors should not spare their efforts to encourage growth in this area.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry accounted for a significant share of the island's economic activities. During the economic boom in the early 1970's, construction receipts accounted for approximately one-quarter of Guam's consolidated gross business receipts. Following the economic recession in the mid-1970's, construction receipts fell 40 percent from $109 million in calendar year 1974 to $64 million in 1976. Hotel occupancy rates dwindled and there was no further demand for hotel construction. High vacancy rates in office space appeared while many higher-priced residential units built during the boom years remained unsold.

Construction was once again on the upswing during 1977 and 1978 following Supertyphoon Pamela in May 1976. Over $200 million in federal funds were authorized for typhoon relief and reconstruction of damaged military, civilian and government facilities within this period. Over $70 million worth of defense construction projects were completed during fiscal year 1978 as compared with approximately $48 million during the previous two-year period. Construction receipts rose to an estimated $75 million in calendar year 1977 and $111 in 1978. Construction employment increased from 3,300 in March 1976 to 4,000 in March 1977, or a gain of 21 percent. However, nearly three-quarters of those employed in the construction industry were nonimmigrant aliens.

Until 1977, wages in the construction sector have been depressed mainly because of the availability of cheap alien labor brought into Guam under the temporary alien employment program (H-2 program). The H-2 program allows nonimmigrant workers with job skills not locally available to be employed temporarily. In 1977, the U.S. Department of Labor initiated a series of increases in the minimum wage to be paid H-2 labor in the construction trades which would double the 1976 wage rates by 1979. While intended to encourage local labor participation in the construction trades, this move is expected to increase construction costs by as much as 40 percent over and above other increases stemming from rising prices for construction materials. Problems in Guam's labor market are discussed more fully in the labor section of this report.

The construction industry will probably stabilize, with private projects such as condominiums replacing defense-related construction. Government of Guam infrastructure-related projects are expected to continue at about the same levels. With expansion of tourism in the near future, new hotels and other tourist facilities will be needed.

Residential development in Tamuning.

The Agana Shopping Center.

RETAILING AND WHOLESALING

Not surprisingly, the wholesale and retail trade is the major economic sector in terms of gross business receipts. This sector accounted for an estimated $288 million out of $676 million in gross business receipts in calendar year 1977 and $313 million out of $786 million in 1978. This is an estimated 43 percent and 40 percent of total gross receipts for the two years. In December 1978, the trade sector employed 7,200 persons out of a total employment of 37,200 compared to 6,700 out of 32,500 a year earlier. This is 19 percent of all employees on payrolls. This sector registered an increase of 8.7 percent in gross receipts while employment increased by 7.5 percent. One should note that neither of these figures may be construed as a true measure of growth. Included in the gross receipts figures is a considerable amount of double-counting and further they are measured in current dollars.

During the same period, the commodity price index showed an increase of 18 percent. The food portion of this index rose 25 percent while the price index for commodities less food rose only 10 percent. In the U.S., the increase for all commodities was 9 percent, for food 12 percent, and for commodities less food 8 percent. The higher inflation rate in Guam may be the result of the depreciation of the dollar since a significant portion of consumption goods are imported from Japan, Australia, Taiwan, and elsewhere. The largest change in the dollar exchange rate was with respect to the Japanese yen. The yen's value compared to the dollar increased by over 40 percent. The percent increase in the price index of commodities suggests that the sales volume has in fact decreased. The increased employment largely results from a significant increase in part-time workers with the average wage rate remaining stable.

Retailing and wholesaling are generally not regarded as leading sectors, but as sectors which respond to growth in the basic industries. Retailing on Guam, however, plays an important role in the tourism industry. As an illustration, in 1978 it is estimated that each tourist spent approximately $285 on gifts and souvenirs for a total expenditure of $92 million. The high expenditure on gifts and souvenirs may in part reflect the cultural habits of Japanese visitors but also reflects Guam's low prices for many consumer durables. Guam is a duty free port and there are no special "luxury" taxes on consumer durables such as jewelry and watches unlike in many other jurisdictions such as the United States and Japan. It is also believed that many of Guam's numerous temporary residents, resulting from the military presence and from the use of contract labor from Asia or from the United States, purchase a significant portion of their life-time purchases of such durables while in Guam.

Of the total $313 million in gross receipts in the trade sector in 1978, wholesaling accounted for only $54 million or 17 percent. This contrasts with the United States where wholesaling receipts exceed retail receipts. Many factors account for this discrepancy. First, it is probable that many wholesale transactions are recorded as retail sales since all sales of a nominal retailer are regarded as retail sales. This includes such sales as auto part sales to repair shops which are actually under the wholesale category. Second, wholesale transactions by definition include those of industrial brokers to manufactures and of foreign trading houses to other wholesalers. These are insignificant in Guam. Thirdly, it should also be pointed out that Guam's tax structure favors the integration of wholesale and retail functions within one firm, eliminating wholesale transactions. Guam has a four percent gross business receipts tax on all sales whether wholesale, retail, or services. Through integration of the wholesale and retail functions, a considerable savings is realized.

There is a casual and other evidence of a change in the character of the retail trade, indicating changes in consumer habits along with the changes in land use patterns and in the local economy. Small stores standing in separate buildings are closing or moving into shopping centers and stores are opening in shopping centers. A major shopping center opened in Agana in November 1978. This center includes 30 shops including a supermarket and a department store. A grocery-department store complex in Tamuning which already had two restuarants and small shops has added a mall with 8 shops to form another large shopping center.

As a sector complementing the tourist industry and responding to a generally rising standard of living, this sector is expected to play an important role in coming years. However, it cannot be relied upon as a major, dynamic income-generating sector. Furthermore, Guam's price level and structure will continue to be determined by external factors such as mainland prices, dollar fluctuations, etc. Thus, it is not unreasonable to expect major changes in the price structure as the worldwide price picture evolves into a new pattern, necessitating substantial adjustment on the part of consumers and producers.

MANUFACTURING AND EXTERNAL TRADE

Since 1974 the manufacturing sector on Guam has become the second major constributor to the island's gross business receipts, increasing from $63 million in calendar year 1973 to an estimated $150 million in 1977 and $187 million in 1978. This growth, however, is largely attributable to Guam's single petroleum refinery which accounted for 90 percent of total manufacturing business receipts in 1977, while employing only 10 percent of the total labor force in the manufacturing sector. Other types of manufacturing activity on Guam include: rock and concrete products, printing and publishing, food processing, and a few export-oriented firms whose main products are garments and watches.

Employment in the manufacturing sector averaged nearly 1,100 jobs during most of 1977 and 1,200 during 1978. This is up from a low of 800 jobs in late 1976 and early 1977. However, the relative proportion of employment in this sector has remained fairly stable, between 3.2 and 3.5 percent over the last three years. Employment in Guam's manufacturing sector is insignificant, even when the portion of employment is compared with Hawaii, where 12 percent of the labor force is employed in manufacturing, and Puerto Rico where over 16 percent is so employed.

Two major constraints face the development of manufacturing on Guam: the lack of skilled labor and the nonavailability of raw materials. The first major constraint is being addressed through the implementation of and participation in various manpower training programs such as those discussed in the employment section of this report.

Several business incentives have been devised in order to attract light industries to Guam. The Guam Economic Development Authority administers these incentives which include: abatement of real property taxes for up to 10 years; abatement of taxes for up to 10 years on income derived from lease of property or equipment; abatement of the gross receipts tax on the manufacture of alcoholic beverage or petroleum products; rebate of up to 75 percent of income taxes on dividends for up to 5 years; and rebate of up to 75 percent of corporate income taxes for up to 20 years.

Headnote 3(a) of the U.S. Tariff Code premits duty-free importation into the U.S. Customs Territory of goods produced in Guam where at least 50 percent (30 percent for watches) of the value has been added in Guam. This has encouraged the formation of export-oriented light industries on Guam. By 1974 there were 11 firms engaged in garment, watch and bracelet assembly, whose exports reached $8.4 million. However, due to a series of unfortunate circumstances involving customs rulings and alleged product misrepresentation, most of the garment firms suffered losses, and by 1978 only one garment manufacturer remained in business. Lately, considerable progress has been made in dealing with the U.S. Customs, and the Guam Department of Commerce is extending all possible support in expediting matters relating to Headnote 3(a).

Imports from Guam to the customs territory of the U.S. are subject to quotas allocated by the Federal Government. Watch assembly ceased operations largely because of changes in consumer preferences. Subsequently, the demand for traditional watch movements recovered. At present, there is one watch assembly firm on Guam.

In addition to its duty-free port status, Guam is also a beneficiary of the Generalized System of Preference (GSP) wherein certain developed nations of the world agree to reduce barriers to imports from lesser developed nations and territories. This system permits developing areas greater access to larger markets such as Australia, New Zealand and the European Common Market. Of greatest potential importance, as of April 1979, Guam has become a beneficiary of Japan's GSP program. Under the GSP program, each importing country determines the articles falling under the preference scheme. In the case of the United States, articles falling within certain "import-sensitive" categories are not eligible under the U.S. GSP program. These articles are,

MANUFACTURED GOODS EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER HEADNOTE 3(a)

Calendar Year	WATCHES & BANDS		GARMENTS		TOTAL	
	No. Firms	Value of Exports ($Thousands)	No. Firms	Value of Exports ($Thousands)	No. Firms	Value of Exports ($Thousands)
1972	6	1,569	0	0	6	1,569
1973	7	4,561	0	0	7	4,561
1974	7	4,892	4	3,553	11	8,445
1975	4	4,333	3	2,782	7	7,115
1976	5	1,270	5	1,340	10	2,610
1977	2	1,591	3	215	5	1,806
1978	2	1,806	1	314	3	2,120

Source: Division of Customs and Quarantine, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam.

Transshipment to the Trust Territory from the Commercial Port of Guam.

however, eligible to be imported from Guam through Headnote 3(a). The articles are:

1. Textile and apparel articles which are subject to textile agreements;
2. Watches;
3. Import-sensitive electronic articles;
4. Certain footwear articles;
5. Import-sensitive semi-manufactured and manufactured glass products; and
6. Any other article which the President determines to be import-sensitive.

This gives Guam a competitive advantage over the beneficiaries of the U.S. GSP program.

The outlook for the manufacturing sector on Guam is generally good considering its location, political status, government incentives, and a strong banking community that has access to world money markets. Guam, as the most populous island in the Western Pacific, acts as the urban center and therefore has manufacturing not normally expected in such a small community. The potential exists for moderate expansion of manufacturing based on this role. At present, processed food, banking and insurance services are exported to Guam's neighbors. There is an excellent opportunity to develop other manufacturing on Guam for export.

Guam's commodity export value is approximately 10 percent of imports. The latest data on Guam's exports and imports are for calendar year 1976 and the first and second quarters of 1977. In 1976, commodity exports amounted to $21 million; imports totaled $263 million. On a per capita basis, exports come to only $312 while imports were a little over $3,000. The export and import values given do not include invisible trade items such as insurance and tourism. Export goods include fuel oil, which in 1977 exceeded $5 million. Of much less significance in dollar terms were exports of watches, textiles, scrap metal, and eggs.

The bulk of the island's exports is destined to the United States; however, some of Guam's exports go to Asia and the Trust Territory. As noted in the agriculture and fisheries section, eggs are currently being exported to neighboring islands; a soft shell turtle and carp farm sells its products to Taiwan and Hawaii, and eels are exported to Japan. On a limited basis Guam also exports services such as banking and head office facilities to other parts of Micronesia.

Another export potential is to have Guam serve as the regional headquarters of multinational corporations. Some of the advantages of locating regional headquarters on Guam are:

1. Guam is a major transportation center of the Pacific;
2. the island has a modern international communications system;
3. the cost of maintaining company headquarters on Guam is considerably lower than elsewhere;
4. Guam offers both traditional and western lifestyles;
5. housing costs and office space rentals are low; and
6. business executives can conduct business away from the bustle of a metropolis.

More specifically, Guam's potential for U.S. corporations lies in the fact that its American way of life results in lower living allowances for American personnel than necessary to maintain headquarters elsewhere. Housing, public and private schools, an accredited university, health care services and facilities, shopping centers, fast food chains, and social and religious organizations are among the variety of Guam features which compare favorably with the United States.

It has been shown that the island's manufacturing sector is small and that there is room to expand the export base beyond relying on tourism. Towards enlarging Guam's manufacturing sector and export base, manufacturing under Headnote 3(a) and GSP will be encouraged. Further, a promotional effort will soon commence to bring regional cooperate headquarters to Guam. These efforts will provide employment and new career options for Guam's residents.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Both agriculture and fisheries have historical significance in Guam's economic structure, but the years following World War II saw a marked decline in these activities as more and more employment opportunities were created in newly emerging sectors of the economy. Particularly since the late sixties, a wage-based service-oriented economy that eventually included trade, light manufacturing and tourism supplanted the previous focus on agriculture and fishing.

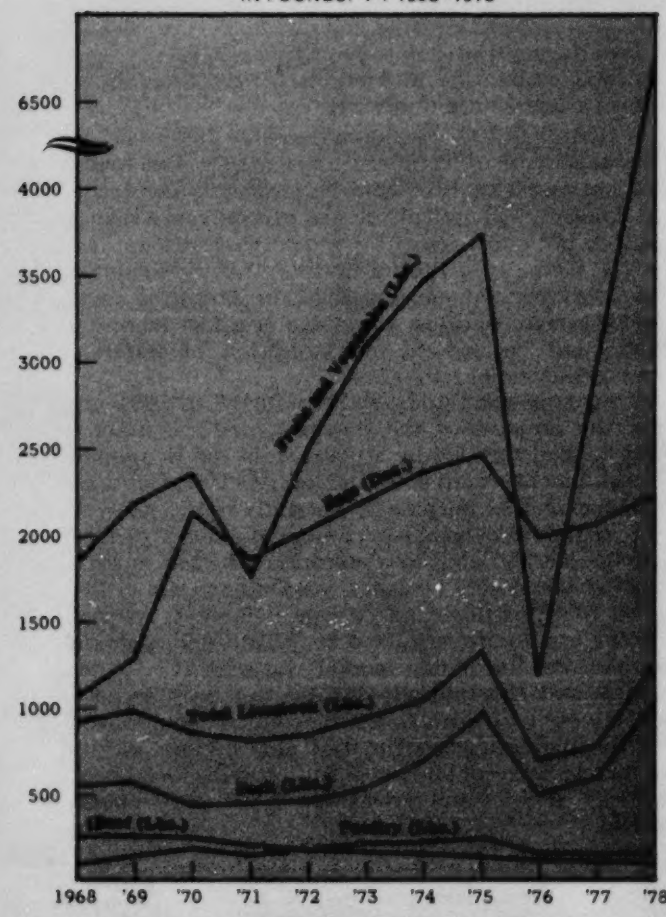
Although agriculture is the smallest industry, employing 100 persons not including the self-employed proprietor-operators as of December 1978, significant increases in output have taken place in recent years. Efforts are being made to reduce dependency on imported food and to broaden the island's economic base. Production of agricultural products in fiscal year 1975 was nearly 100 percent greater than in 1968. In fiscal year 1976, a typhoon and several smaller storms dealt severe blows to this sector causing an overall decrease in output of close to 40 percent below the 1975 level. The effects of bad weather were so severe that the agriculture industry was unable to recover fully during fiscal year 1977 and remained almost 20 percent below the 1975 level of production. Full recovery was made during fiscal year 1978 as total agriculture production increased to more than 10 percent above the 1975 level.

Of all agricultural endeavors, field farming showed the most remarkable recovery in fiscal year 1977: production of fruits and vegetables in pounds came within two percent of the 1975 high. This trend continued during 1978 and a new high was reached, more than 75 percent above the 1975 level. This clearly demonstrates an interest in agriculture as well as its potential for long-term growth. Field farming accounted for 40 percent of farm output in fiscal year 1977 and 50 percent in 1978. Fruit production was confined almost entirely to melons and bananas because of extensive storm damage to fruit-bearing trees in 1976. Banana production however, has been hampered by "bunchy top" disease in recent years. Technological advances in farming such as hydroculture and a well organized marketing system can greatly contribute to developing modern commercial farming.

Guam has attained self-sufficiency in egg production and a surplus is exported to neighboring islands. Egg production has represented the largest category of all agricultural products for the past several years. Egg production in fiscal year 1978 was 2,290,000 dozens, or 8 percent below that of 1975; however, recovery is being made.

Livestock production represented 14 percent of the value of total agricultural production during fiscal year 1978. Nearly 85 percent of the approximately 1,244,000 pounds of meat produced on the island during fiscal year 1978 was pork. A rapid post-typhoon recovery was made during fiscal years 1977 and 1978 with the 1978 level of pork production surpassing the 1975 level by 5 percent.

LOCAL PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN POUNDS: FY 1968-1978



Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Guam.

Fresh produce being marketed.

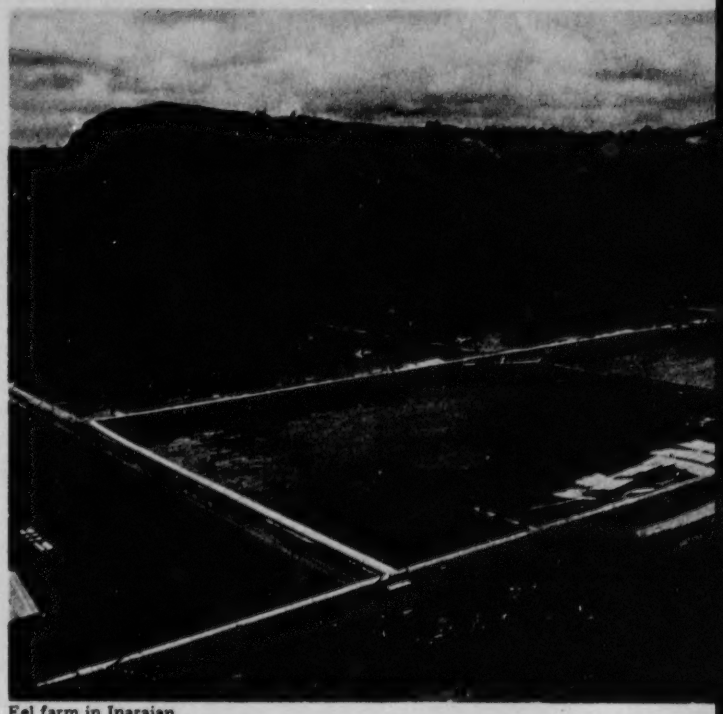
To improve the local breeding stock, the Guam Economic Development Authority (GEDA) expended $50,000 to upgrade swine and goat production. As a supplement to this project, GEDA also approved $3,000 as a revolving fund for the purchase of copra cake for hog feed from Palau which resulted in a considerable cost saving. A constraint on the development of swine production is believed to be the lack of a slaughterhouse. A feasibility study to determine the viability of a slaughterhouse on Guam was completed in May 1979 and will be distributed shortly. The study assesses the production, processing, and marketing potential of livestock. If funding can be found, the construction of a U.S.D.A.-approved slaughterhouse is expected to provide greater incentive for livestock production. Presently, Guam imports approximately 90 percent of its meat products, mostly from Australia, the United States, and New Zealand.

Poultry consumption is approximately three million pounds a year which is almost entirely imported. Even though the demand is high, production of poultry meat has remained at low levels over the past ten years. Some of the demand is met locally, with poultry being about 10 percent of all livestock production in pounds. These birds are mostly stewing hens, a by-product of egg farming. Broiler and fryer production is not expected to be established because the importation of feed for local poultry is likely to make the local product more expensive than that imported.

Domestic beef production has been declining steadily from 292,000 pounds in fiscal year 1968 to 73,000 in 1978, accounting for 6 percent of 1978 livestock production. It offers little development potential because of the large land requirements and the high cost of imported feed.

An extensive soil analysis program which began in 1977 for all districts designated for agricultural use by the Bureau of Planning has been conducted by the Department of Commerce. It was funded by the Guam Economic Development Authority. For the first time, chemical and physical analyses of soils has been accomplished, followed by a classification of soil type in accordance with an international system. The development of a detailed soil map based on international criteria will enable both farmers and the government to utilize data on soil types from any place in the world with the same classification. Thus, if an area of Guam has a soil type of the same classification as that found in Panama, for example, any knowledge already derived in Panama regarding feasible crops, suitable fertilizers, or data on any other requirements of that classification can be directly employed on Guam.

Another major agricultural endeavor of 1977 was a joint venture in hydroculture undertaken by the Guam Economic Development Authority and Park Lanes Japan Co., Ltd. under the corporate name of G.U.A.M. (Guam United Agricultural Management, Inc.). The installation will serve as a demonstration farm for the purpose of teaching hydroculture to local farmers. The construction of two greenhouses began in 1977 with vegetable and fruit production commencing in 1978. More units are being built. The intent is to specialize in fruits such as muskmelon and strawberries for potential export to Japan, to grow vegetables such as tomatoes and cucumbers mainly for local consumption, and to produce flowering plants and cut flowers for sale to Japan during winter months. Efforts to satisfy agricultural quarantine restrictions for muskmelons in Japan are presently underway.



Eel farm in Inarajan.

Hydroculture has considerable potential on Guam because of its inherent advantages. This method has less extensive land requirements compared to conventional agriculture and can provide a higher output per unit of area for a variety of reasons. The prime factor is environmental control over climate and weather influences and minimization of pests and diseases. Another advantage is a low labor requirement because of mechanization of watering and fertilization.

An important study was conducted in 1977 under the auspices of the Department of Commerce and funded through by a grant from the Economic Development Administration of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce. The purpose of the study was to analyze the economic feasibility of constructing a central public market and to determine whether such a market could serve Guam's marketing needs in the areas of agriculture and cottage industries. As part of the continuing effort to redevelop and upgrade agriculture, the public market was seen as ". . . desirable and economically feasible not only because of its potential as an essential economic component of the marketing system, but also because of its ability to serve public needs and produce social benefits."* A pilot public market is presently operational.

*Hong K. Sohn, *A Public Market Feasibility Study (The Prospect of Agriculture on Guam, U.S.A.)*, prepared for Department of Commerce, Government of Guam under U.S. Government EDA Grant No. 07-6-01532, July 1977, p. 197.

Guam is considered a natural location for a major fisheries industry involving not only the deep-sea harvest of wild stock but also onshore production of cultured stock, that is, the farming of fish in ponds. Guam also serves as a transshipment point for fish, and canning operations offer potential for new development. The advantages and recommendations for transshipment and fish processing facilities which include a cannery, moorings, net manufacture and repair yards were included in 1977 report focusing on harbor related development.** The nonavailability of land in port area continues to be an obstacle to the development for such activities.

Part-time and recreational fishermen last year provided approximately 600,000 pounds of fresh fish, or less than 20 percent of the total market figure of about three million pounds; the remainder is imported. Research completed in 1977 by Dr. Paul Callaghan of the University of Guam found that more than one-third of the respondents surveyed would eat fresh fish more often if it were available. Fish is a traditional staple food for many of Guam's ethnic groups and high quality fish is available from the surrounding ocean.

Tuna, particularly the abundant skipjack, offers the greatest potential in the wild stock category, but is underdeveloped in the Western Pacific. Although a potential catch of 800,000 to one million tons per year is estimated, the development of commercial tuna fishing depends first on the improvement in purse-seine technology currently being researched in the Western Pacific. The Pacific Tuna Development Foundation has conducted experimental purse-seining operations in the Pacific and preliminary results are promising.

**Program for Development of Apra Harbor, Overseas Bechtel, Inc., prepared for Guam Economic Development Authority, October 1977.

A 200-nautical mile Fishery Conservation Zone (FCZ) has been established by federal law. With the exception of tuna fishing, harvesting of fish within the FCZ is under federal jurisdiction. Regional management strategy for marine resources within FCZ is being developed by the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council. Local fisheries management and development is to be coordinated by the newly established Guam Marine Fisheries Advisory Council (GMFAC). One of the GMFAC's major priorities is to prepare a comprehensive Five-Year Marine Fisheries Development and Management Plan for Guam. The claim of nations to the seas around them in the form of the 200 mile economic zones and claims to the resources of the continental shelf are important developments of this decade.

Aquaculture and mariculture are especially suitable for Guam because the year-round warm temperatures preclude hibernation and allow for maximum growth. A 1977 Guam Department of Agriculture and Bureau of Planning survey identified 600 acres as suitable for cultured stock which, if developed, could produce an estimated five million pounds of aquatic products per year.

The growing of cultured stock in fiscal year 1977 included Malaysian prawn, eel and turtle. The first harvest in 1977, from an initial 1976 stocking of nearly 750,000 post-larval prawns, yielded approximately 1,670 pounds. These were sold locally. The eventual goal is to export as well; Japan constitutes a large potential prawn export market. The initial prawn stocking came as a donation from the Hawaii State Fish and Game Department, but because Hawaii's prawn industry is growing, Guam must develop some other source of post-larval prawns.

Under the sponsorship of Guam's Department of Commerce, utilizing a grant from the Guam Economic Development Authority, Aquatic Farms, Ltd. of Hawaii was retained for a prawn aquaculture development feasibility analysis. The study focused principally on the development of the Malaysian prawn (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*) and included an analysis of the Guam and Japan market. According to the study, the creation of a medium-sized industry comprising 180 acres of prawn farms and 30 full-time employees could produce 540,000 pounds of prawns; 156,000 pounds for local consumption and 384,000 for export. This volume could generate an annual revenue of $1,506,000 based on domestic sales at $3.50 per pound and export sales at $2.50 per pound.

The Guam Department of Commerce through a federal Economic Development Administration grant is presently looking into the development of other aquaculture species such as catfish, tilapia and various species of carp. Freshwater eels are also commercially raised on Guam. A private venture under the corporate name of Guam Marine Products, Inc. received its first stocking of baby eels in April 1977.

Guam Marine Products expects an annual production of 100 tons for export to Japan. Soft shell turtle farming in 1977 consisted of three 7 meter by 17 meter ponds stocked with 1,500 turtles as well as some carp. The principal market is Taiwan; however, there were also exports to Hawaii and some local

sales. In addition, West Coast markets are being investigated.

In summary, growth in field farming has been taking place over the past few years. Two new directions in agricultural development show great promise: aquaculture and hydroculture. To develop Guam's agricultural potential, the quarantine restriction on imports into Japan must be overcome. The potential for deep-sea fishing is being explored. Concerted efforts are required, however, in order for Guam to remove the many impediments to the development of commercial agriculture and fishery.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Nine commercial banks, two savings and loan associations and thirteen finance companies presently serve the financial needs of the local community. Additionally, the Small Business Administration and the Guam Economic Development Authority each have limited loan and loan guarantee programs available to provide venture capital for projects not amenable to commercial financing.

In the years prior to 1977, a considerably large portion of total deposits was in the form of off-shore time certificates (TCD's) from Puerto Rico. As of June 30, 1976 these off-shore certificates totaled $478.8 million and accounted for 70 percent of total deposits of all local financial institutions combined. Almost all, though, was harbored in Guam's nationally chartered banks.

The influx of off-shore time certificates of deposits from Puerto Rico was primarily induced by a loophole in the U.S. Internal Revenue Service Code that allowed for preferential tax treatment of deposits originating in Puerto Rico but domesticated in Guam banks. Specifically, interest earned on these deposits would be exempt from taxation in Puerto Rico.

Also, the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation Q, which restricts the amount of interest paid on regular passbook savings and time certificates of deposits, does not apply to banks operating on Guam. This fact served as an added incentive for locating these Puerto Rican funds in Guam banks.

Coming into effect on January 1, 1977, the Tax Reform Act of 1976 closed the "Puerto Rican Loophole". As a result, total dollar amounts of off-shore time certificates of deposits plummeted from $478.8 million on June 30, 1976 to a mere $9.1 million on December 31, 1978, representing a staggering reduction of 98 percent within this time period. By the end of the fourth quarter 1978, the off-shore TCD component constituted only 3 percent of total island deposits.

There has been negligible effect on the local economy or in the availability of credit resulting from the massive drawdown of funds within this deposit category. These deposits had previously funded only a small portion of outstanding loans. The large remaining portion had been customarily transfered to head offcies for use in areas that presumably offered higher returns as compared to local investments.

Total deposits — excluding off-shore TCD's — increased considerably during 1977 and 1978. The total local deposit base grew from $238.7 million in December 31, 1976 to $284.6 million on December 31, 1978 — an increase of 19.2 percent over the two years.

Local time and savings deposits constituted 66 percent of total local deposits as of December 31, 1978 and stood at $187.8 million. These deposits increased by 22.5 percent over the level existing in December 31, 1976 of $153.2 million. Demand deposits also gained 13.2 percent from $85.5 million to $96.8 million in the same time frame.

Loan activity in 1977 and 1978 was characterized by significant increases and decreases by type. Total loans outstanding, however, had only registered a net increase of 1.6 percent from $304.5 million on December 31, 1976 to $309.5 million on December 31, 1978.

Dramatic increases occurred in the consumer installment and residential conventional mortgage loan categories which rose by 69.1 percent and 57.6 percent respectively, from December 31, 1976 to the close of fourth quarter 1978. By December 31, 1978, consumer installment loans accounted for 24.9 percent and residential mortgages for 23.3 percent of total loans outstanding. These increases were fueled, basically, by a rising demand for credit on the part of consumers.

While consumer borrowing has been on the rise, so too has the cost of borrowed funds. Interest rates by the end of 1978 were nearing previous historic peak levels and were expected by most to further increase during the first half of 1979. Still, the high cost of funds did not curtail the credit demands of consumers.

This phenomenon of healthy loan demand at periods where high interest rates exist is not solely a local occurence. Consumer borrowing to finance purchases of durables such as automobiles and homes has been increasing steadily nationwide in the past few years. With the inflation rate nearing double-digit proportions, consumers have elected to buy now in anticipation that prices for these durables will rise even further in the near future.

Residential mortgage loans covered by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) also increased by 19.2 percent from December 31, 1976 to December 31, 1978.

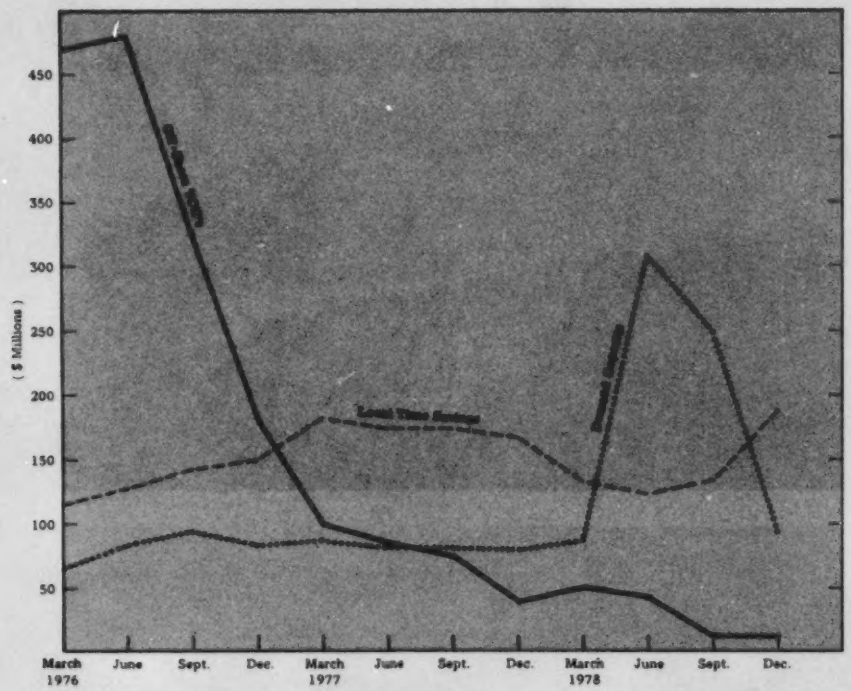
Both the commercial loans and business mortgage loan components of total loans outstanding decreased markedly in 1977 and 1978. Commercial loans dropped from $103.4 million on December 31, 1976 to $88.5 million on December 31, 1978, a reduction of 14.4 percent over the two-year span. The reduction in this category is probably due to rising interest rates over the past two years that have increased the cost of doing business on-island. The prime rate, the interest rate charged by leading national banks to top corporate customers on credit extensions, had been boosted 22 times in those two years; from 6½ percent in December 1976 to 11¾ percent in December 1978.

Business mortgage loans fell by a whopping 42.7 percent over the same two-year period. Because of

unhappy experiences in the past, this reduction is undoubtedly due to conservatism on the part of bankers in extending this type of credit. However, a significant portion of the decrease is probably due to foreclosures by financial institutions during 1977 on real estate collateral used to secure previous business loans that first went into default in 1976 or earlier. These foreclosures, therefore, need not reflect economic activity in 1977.

The year of 1978 was exceptional for financial institutions in terms of earnings and growth. The high interest rates existing in 1978 tended to widen margins and thus flatten bottom lines. Barring a down-turn in the U.S. economy as well as Guam's, bank earnings into 1979 should remain robust because the conditions that boosted earnings — high rates, healthy loan demand, and falling loan-loss provisions — still exist.

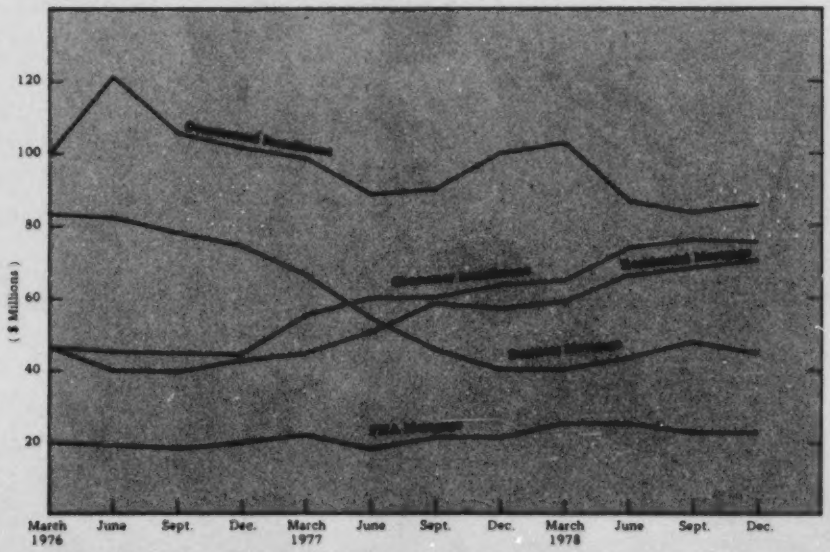
DEPOSITS OF ALL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS



*The increase in demand deposits between March and December 1978 was caused by a short term transfer of funds from off-island by one of the nationally chartered banks.

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam.

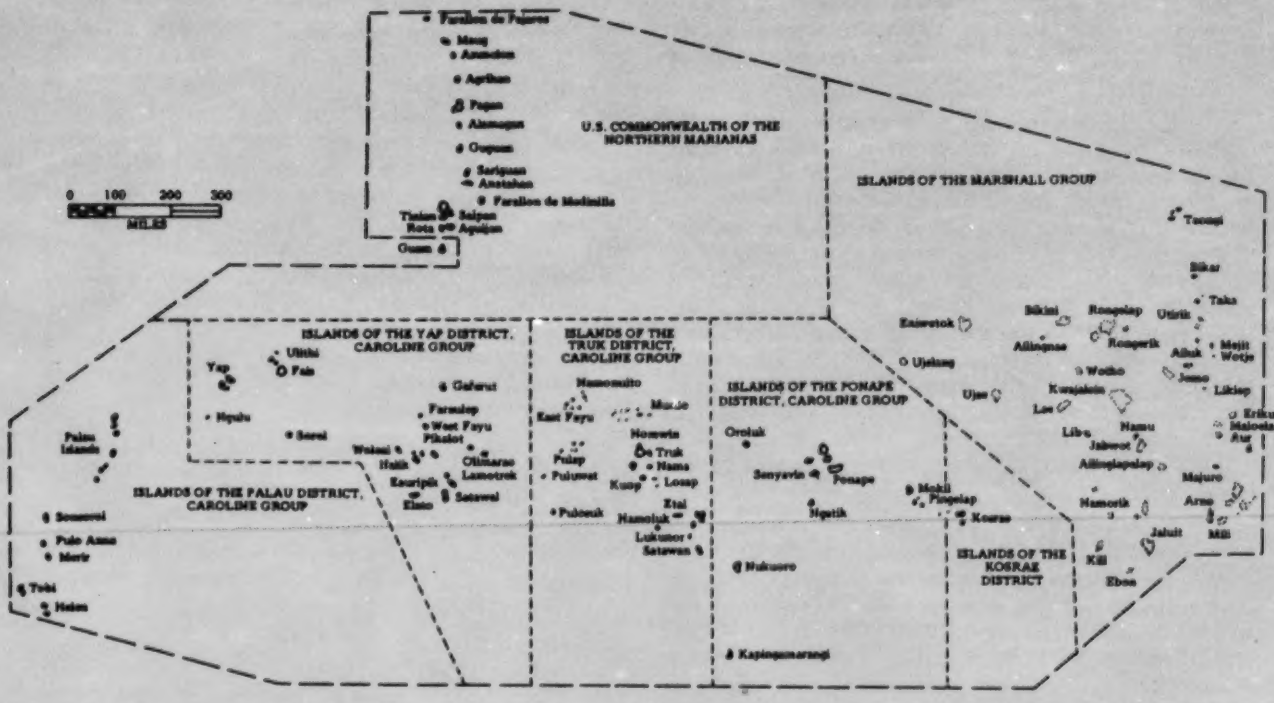
LOANS OF ALL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS



Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam.

Sokehs Rock in Ponape.

Traditional net fishing.


U.S. COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANAS
ISLANDS OF THE MARSHALL GROUP
ISLANDS OF THE YAP DISTRICT, CAROLINE GROUP
ISLANDS OF THE TRUK DISTRICT, CAROLINE GROUP
ISLANDS OF THE PONAPE DISTRICT, CAROLINE GROUP
ISLANDS OF THE PALAU DISTRICT, CAROLINE GROUP
ISLANDS OF THE KOSRAE DISTRICT
0 100 200 300
MILES

MICRONESIA

Micronesia is a geographic designation for one of three principal divisions of Oceania. Melanesia and Polynesia are the other two divisions. Micronesia consists of more than 2,000 small Pacific islands east of the Philippines and mostly north of the equator whose major groups are the Mariana Islands, Caroline Islands, Marshall Islands, and Gilbert Islands. A map of the contiguous 48 United States, when superimposed on that of Micronesia, approximately covers the 3.3 million square miles of ocean referred to as Micronesia. The land area of Micronesia is only 1,047 square miles.

Within this geographic region are several political divisions. Guam is an unincorporated U.S. territory and is the largest island in Micronesia, with an area of 214 square miles. While Guam is one of the Mariana Islands, the rest of the archipelago is a distinct political entity: the U.S. Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, which numbers 21 islands, islets, and reefs encompassing 182 square miles of land. The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, commonly referred to as the Trust Territory (T.T.), has a land area of 526 square miles. The remaining islands of Micronesia are the Gilbert Islands — a British Crown Colony; Nauru — an independent republic, formerly belonging to Australia; and Ocean Island — a United Kingdom dependency. The Gilberts, Nauru, and Ocean Islands total 125 square miles. The remainder of this section will focus on the Marianas and the Trust Territory because these areas are under U.S. jurisdictions.

The U.S. administration of the T.T. took effect shortly after World War II as mandated by the United Nations. Three major island groups, which are divided into six separate political districts, presently constitute the Trust Territory: The Western Carolines include the districts of Palau and Yap; the Eastern Carolines include the districts of Truk, Ponape, and Kosrae; and the Marshall Islands form the Marshalls District. Each of the six districts is headed by a District Administrator, but overall executive authority is vested in a High Commissioner who is appointed by the President of the United States. The people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are not U.S. citizens. The approximately 105,000 people of the Trust Territory have considerable linguistic and cultural diversity. The people regard themselves primarily as Palauans, Yapese, Marshallese, Ponapean, Trukese, or Kosraean, depending on their ancestral identification, and there are even finer distinctions than these from the local point of view.

The people of the Trust Territory are presently assessing future political status. Three political entities have thus far emerged from among the six districts: the Marshalls, Palau, and the Federated

Pg 30 - blank

States of Micronesia (FSM) consisting of the districts of Truk, Ponape, Yap and Kosrae. The Marshalls and the FSM will each have a constitutional government which will be formally installed in early May 1979. Palau is currently drafting a constitution to be ratified by voters in July 1979 and, if ratified, will be effective on January 1, 1980.

It is believed that the earliest settlement in Micronesia occurred in the western islands of Yap, Palau, and the Marianas, probably established by migrants from the Philippines and Indonesia. Archaeological work on Saipan in the Marianas indicates that this island was settled around 1500 B.C. Linguistic relationships and similarities in artifacts point to some contact among the Marianas, Yap, and Palau after initial settlement. Later migrations probably originated in eastern Melanesia, specifically the Fiji-New Hebrides area. The descendants of these voyagers eventually established settlements in the Marshalls, the eastern and central Carolines, and ultimately in some of the southwest islands of the Palau group.

The first known contact between Micronesians and Europeans occurrred in 1521 when Magellan stopped in Guam for provisions. Spain proclaimed sovereignty over the Marianas in 1564, but it was not until the mid-19th century that the Carolines and Marshalls were subjected to significant outside influence. The Carolines were placed under Spanish colonial authority in 1885; in 1888, the Marshalls became a German colony. At the conclusion of the Spanish-American War in 1898, Guam was the only island taken by the United States; the other Spanish colonies in Micronesia were sold by Spain to the Germans. This changed again in 1914 when all islands of the Marianas except Guam, the Marshalls and the Carolines came under Japanese mandate as a League of Nations Trust Territory which continued until 1945. Guam was occupied by Japan during World War II. Since the War, all three island groups have been under U.S. jurisdiction.

There are about one hundred inhabited islands in the Trust Territory. Some of the uninhabited islands are visited regularly to gather eggs, capture turtles, and harvest coconuts and taro; others serve as a resting place for fishermen, and others are populated only intermittently.

Most of the Trust Territory people live in a traditional economy — they cultivate their gardens, fish and build their own homes. The Trust Territory produces a very limited surplus for export. In 1977 the Trust Territory Government embarked upon a five-year economic development plan to reduce a heavy reliance on imports and to develop its manpower and natural resources. The goal of the plan is to achieve a measure of economic self-sufficiency by 1981 when the U.N. Trusteeship is scheduled to end.

Agriculture is generally underdeveloped even on the volcanic islands where it is most feasible. In the districts of Palau, Yap and Truk there are many volcanic islands capable of higher levels of agricultural production. In the volcanic soils of Ponape, however, more than 40 different kinds of crops are cultivated. Kosrae produces tangerines, oranges and grapefruit. Ponape and Kosrae also have thick forests with the potential of supplying lumber for local use.

Copra is produced principally in the Marshalls and Palau. In 1977 the copra processing plant in Palau exported 18,000 tons of coconut oil valued at $4 million to the United States and 10,000 tons of copra cake valued at $500,000 to West Germany.

Fishing is predominantly a subsistence activity in the Trust Territory although it may offer more potential than any other current enterprise for commercial development. Palau, famous for its wealth and diversity of marine life, exports some fish which are transshipped through Guam to other areas. Although the amount of the various types of corals is uncertain, coral is a potential economic resource for virtually the entire region. World prices for coral jewelry are high and there is also a demand for coral handicraft items.

Truk, the most populated district with about 34,000 inhabitants, has one of the world's finest natural harbors. An immense lagoon 40 miles across encloses volcanic islands, including the district center of Moen. As a shipping center, the Truk Lagoon offers great potential in the future development of the entire region.

Tourism to the Trust Territory consists mainly of U.S. citizens, including Guam and Japanese visitors. The Trust Territory Government estimates tourism to be a $2 million industry; and prospects for expansion of this sector appear favorable. All six district centers have some hotel accommodations and are served regularly by Continental Air Micronesia. Air Nauru lands at the Marshalls and Ponape before continuing on to Guam. Smaller airlines and charter airlines are also available.

U.S. strategic interests also have an impact on the Trust Territory economy. A missile-testing range at Kwajalein is major employer and source of government revenue for the Marshalls District. In Palau, the U.S. government has reserved acreage for possible use as a U.S. Marine training reservation.

In an effort to enhance the economy and the living standards of Trust Territory citizens, a $194 million capital improvement program has been devised to extend into 1981. Major funding sources are the Federal Environmental Protection Agency and the Federal Aviation Administration. The program applies to all districts and emphasizes improvements in roads, airfields, marine resources, education, health, dock, water, sewer, and power projects. As a region, the Trust Territory faces some unique economic development constraints. All the islands are small and scattered across a vast area. Many of the islands are visited only every two to three months by a field ship.

The Northern Marianas as a result of commonwealth status is eligible for more than 1,000 federal programs. In addition, an annual $14 million is guaranteed by the U.S. Government under the terms of the covenant over a seven-year period until 1985 at which time another seven-year assistance schedule may be negotiated.

Government operations account for the bulk of this sum in excess of $8 million. Government workers in Saipan now constitute the largest component of the work force and the proportion can be expected to grow as government operations expand. Other uses of the annual $14 million federal appropriation are capital improvements and education. Other funding, under the U.S. Economic Development Loan Fund, assists in the development of agriculture, commerce, fisheries, and housing. Nearly $20 million are to be paid at one time to the government for a 50-year U.S. military lease of lands on Tinian, Saipan, and Faralon de Medinilla.

Tinian, with a population of 1,000, was once the world's second largest producer of sugar cane, after Hawaii. While sugar production is no longer prominent, a variety of crops are grown and exported. There is also a dairy operation. The bulk of cattle and dairy production is exported to Guam.

Rota, another major population center in the Northern Marianas, has 68 square miles and a population of 1,500. Its agricultural potential is also considered to be high, but it is presently experiencing severe marketing difficulties. Although it has two harbors, both are extremely small and risky to use under rough seas. The island's airfield is currently being upgraded.

Capital improvements in the Northern Marianas are expected to take place over the next several years. Harbor and airfield improvements, new schools and hospitals, and improved roads and communications are essential for development. The Commonwealth lacks a skilled labor force to carry out such projects and depends on alien workers. Capital improvement projects will be centered on Saipan, the largest and most populous island. Tinian and Rota will receive $500,000 annually until 1985 for capital improvements.

Tourism to the Northern Marianas is mainly to Saipan where there are several first-class hotels. There are hotel accommodations also on Tinian and Rota. In addition to Continental Air Micronesia service, smaller airlines and charter flights are available. Japan Air Lines link Japan, Saipan and Guam. Development and promotion of Guam and Saipan as a joint tourist destination merits serious consideration and, if successful, will benefit both islands.

In summary, although there are cultural similarities among the parts of Micronesia, many linguistic and other cultural distinctions exist. These differences coupled with the vast area over which the islands are scattered have resulted in the emergence of separate political entities. Economic interdependence, however, among the sub-regions exist and the economic potential of each of the parts would be enhanced through joint efforts.

Micronesian handicraft production.

The mysterious basalt logs of Nan Madol, Ponape.

Overlooking Cetti Bay, Southern Guam.

APPENDIX A

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF GUAM

LOCATION

Guam, the westernmost territory of the United States, is strategically located to assume a role of growing importance in American activities in the Pacific Basin. Being the largest and most populated island in the Mariana archipelago, Guam is 1,500 miles south-southeast of Tokyo, 2,100 miles east-southeast of HongKong, 1,500 miles east of Manila, 3,700 miles west-southwest of Honolulu, and 3,100 miles north-northwest of Sydney at 13° north latitude and 144° east longitude.

GEOGRAPHY

The island was formed through an uplift of undersea volcanoes and is surrounded by coral reefs near the shore. It is 30 miles long and from 4 to 8.5 miles wide with a total area of approximately 214 square miles. Guam is composed of two distinct areas of about equal size. The northern part of the island is a high coraline limestone plateau rising up to 850 feet above sea level. It contains the northern water lens which is the main source of fresh water on Guam. The southern region is mountainous of volcanic origin with elevations of 700 to 1,300 feet. Apra Harbor, one of the largest protected harbors in the world, is located on the western side of the island.

CLIMATE

Guam's climate is tropical, with a mean annual temperature of 81 degrees Fahrenheit. Rainfall averages from about 85 inches a year in the coastal area around Apra Harbor to about 110 inches in the highest mountain locations of the southern half of the island. Three-quarters of the total rainfall occur between the months of June and December. Like other Pacific islands, Guam is occasionally visited by typhoons and tropical storms.

LAND OWNERSHIP

Private ownership accounts for 45 percent of the land, military land 35 percent, and the remaining 20 percent is owned by the Government of Guam.

APPENDIX B

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT: 1979

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GENERAL INFORMATION

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT: 1979

No. 1 LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND NATURAL INCREASE IN POPULATION: 1969 - 1978

Year	Live Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Rates per 1,000 Resident Population		Natural Rate of Increase
				Births	Deaths	
1969	2,699	421	2,278	N/A	N/A	N/A
1970	2,875	355	2,520	33.1	4.1	29.0
1971	3,068	364	2,704	34.4	4.1	30.0
1972	3,206	409	2,797	35.1	4.5	30.6
1973	3,234	435	2,799	30.9	4.2	26.7
1974	3,226	449	2,777	29.2	4.1	25.1
1975	3,163	441	2,722	29.8	4.1	25.7
1976	3,048	466	2,582	27.3	4.2	23.1
1977	3,007	380	2,627	26.3	3.3	23.0
1978[P]	2,666	450	2,216	22.9	3.9	19.0

N/A — Not Available

P — Preliminary

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health and Social Services, Government of Guam

No. 2 BIRTHS, BY SEX: 1969 - 1978

Year	Male	Female	Total
1969	1,406	1,293	2,699
1970	1,487	1,388	2,875
1971	1,624	1,444	3,068
1972	1,640	1,566	3,206
1973	1,668	1,565	3,234[1]
1974	1,693	1,533	3,226
1975	1,559	1,604	3,163
1976	1,601	1,447	3,048
1977	1,550	1,457	3,007
1978[P]	N/A	N/A	2,666

P — Preliminary

N/A — Not Available

[1] Includes one case sex not reported

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health and Social Services, Government of Guam.

No. 3 PLACE OF BIRTH: 1969 - 1978

Year	Guam Memorial Hospital	Medical Center of the Marianas	U.S. Naval Hospital	Elsewhere	Total
1969	1,858	—	836	5	2,699
1970	1,923	—	952	0	2,875
1971	2,106	—	961	1	3,068
1972	2,317	—	888	1	3,206
1973	2,347	—	886	1	3,234
1974	2,326	—	898	2	3,226
1975	2,185	—	976	2	3,163
1976	2,222	—	823	3	3,048
1977	1,573	569	862	3	3,007
1978[P]	1,878	3	776	9	2,666

P — Preliminary

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health and Social Services, Government of Guam

No. 4 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHERS: 1969 - 1978

Year	Guam	United States	Philippine Islands	Trust Territory	Japan	Other	Unknown	Total
1969	1,485	640	313	169	—	92	—	2,699
1970	1,464	780	406	182	—	43	—	2,875
1971	1,589	765	433	173	—	108	—	3,068
1972	1,649	698	558	166	—	135	—	3,206
1973	1,590	696	582	170	—	196	—	3,234
1974	1,468	726	660	154	—	217	—	3,226[1]
1975	1,410	659	614	134	—	346	—	3,163
1976	1,375	650	605	157	60	201	—	3,048
1977	1,405	617	600	145	46	188	6	3,007
1978[P]	1,179	568	574	127	—	217	1	2,666

P — Preliminary

[1] One case not reported

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health and Social Services, Government of Guam

No. 5 DEATHS, BY SEX: 1969 - 1978

Year	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
1969	284	137	0	421
1970	239	116	0	355
1971	244	120	0	364
1972	243	166	0	409
1973	267	167	0	435[1]
1974	269	180	0	449
1975	290	151	0	441
1976	324	141	1	466
1977	243	137	0	380
1978[P]	290	160	0	450

P — Preliminary

[1] Includes one case not reported

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health and Social Services, Government of Guam

No. 6 DEATHS, BY AGE: 1969 - 1978

Year	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-24	25-39	40-54	55-69	Over 69	Total
1969	58	18	9	52	45	67	92	80	421
1970	62	12	4	36	32	66	78	65	355
1971	63	11	1	53	23	55	82	76	364
1972	49	10	8	42	54	66	97	83	409
1973	75	9	3	39	37	77	112	82	435[1]
1974	75	10	6	38	48	68	106	98	449
1975	64	10	2	38	41	90	99	97	441
1976	55	7	1	34	35	78	107	149	466
1977	46	3	1	46	42	66	99	77	380
1978[P]	81	10	6	44	43	76	89	101	450

P — Preliminary

[1] Includes one case age unknown

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health and Social Services, Government of Guam

No. 7 PLACE OF DEATH: 1969 - 1978

Year	Guam Memorial Hospital	Medical Center of the Marianas	U.S. Naval Hospital	Elsewhere	Total
1969	321	—	82	18	421
1970	267	—	69	19	355
1971	270	—	87	7	364
1972	303	—	91	15	409
1973	358	—	68	9	435
1974	251	—	69	129	449
1975	233	—	76	132	441
1976	215	—	73	178	466
1977	173	39	63	105	380
1978[P]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	450

P — Preliminary

N/A — Not Available

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health and Social Services, Government of Guam

No. 8 CHARACTERISTICS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS: 1970 - 1977

LIVE BIRTHS	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Males Per 100 Females	2,875	3,068	3,206	3,234	3,226	3,163	3,048	3,007
Percent Illegitimate	107.1	112.5	104.7	106.6	110.4	97.2	110.6	106.5
Percent First Births to Mothers	9.3	11.2	12.3	14.4	13.0	12.5	15.5	16.5
Percent with Prenatal Visits in First 3 Months	39.9	41.2	39.0	37.0	53.3	58.6	55.3	50.9
Percent of Births Plural	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.2
Percent of Births Premature (Under 5½ lbs.)	10.5	10.2	10.0	9.0	8.6	9.7	8.3	7.7
Percent with One or More Congenital Malformations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.7
DEATHS								
Number	355	364	409	435	449	441	466 (419)[2]	380
Males Per 100 Females	206.0	203.3	146.3	159.9	149.4	192	229.8 (203.6)[2]	177.3
INFANT & FETAL DEATHS								
Infant Deaths Under 1 Year	62	63	49	75	75	64	55	46
Rate Per Thousand Live Births:								
Under 1 Day	N/A	9.5	7.8	11.1	9.6	9.5	8.9	6.3
Under 1 Week	14.6	12.7	9.0	14.2	13.0	14.2	11.2	8.6
Under 1 Month	16.7	12.7	11.2	16.4	18.3	17.4	12.1	11.3
Under 1 Year	21.6	20.5	15.3	23.2	23.2	20.3	18.0	15.3
Fetal Deaths — Number[3]	43	38	38	33	39	64	44	53
Rate Per 1,000 Deliveries	14.7	17.3	11.7	10.1	11.9	19.8	14.2	17.3

[1] Includes military population

[2] Figures in ( ) indicate number and rate excluding airplane crash victims

[3] Fetal deaths suspected to be unreported

N/A — Not Available

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health and Social Services, Government of Guam

No. 9 CAUSE OF DEATH: 1971 - 1977

CAUSES	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
ALL CAUSES	364	409	435	449	441	466	383
Diseases of the Heart	52	71	62	82	96	93	71
Motor Vehicle Accidents	39	36	43	25	33	26	38
Neoplasms	30	40	37	42	42	41	32
Cerebrovascular Diseases	30	25	37	26	23	21	26
All Other Accidents	25	36	34	38	25	71	23
Other Diseases of Central Nervous Systems - ALS/PD	10	10	22	27	21	19	20
Diseases of Early Infancy & Immaturity Unqualified	34	27	33	41	39	28	19
Pneumonia	24	22	20	21	20	23	17
Suicide	5	6	8	6	9	3	15
Cirrhosis of the Liver	13	13	15	7	14	18	13
Congenital Anomalies	9	11	13	11	4	18	10
Homicide	3	4	8	13	13	11	9
All Other External Causes	1	5	6	5	6	5	9
Tuberculosis, All Forms	3	3	4	7	8	0	7
Diabetes Mellitus	7	16	16	8	6	18	7
Peptic Ulcer	5	5	2	4	0	0	5
Other Cardiovascular Diseases	4	4	7	3	3	4	3
Chronic and Unqualified Bronchitis	2	2	2	5	2	2	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	2	3	1	4	1	3
Menengitis	4	4	2	4	6	1	2
Arteriosclerosis	2	0	0	3	2	3	2
Influenza	4	4	0	3	0	2	3
Emphysema	1	2	1	6	3	2	2
Hernia and Intestinal Obstruction	5	1	2	0	0	0	2
Enteritis and Other Diarrheal Diseases	2	2	7	8	3	3	0
Syphilis and Its Sequelae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asthma	1	1	2	0	0	1	0
Infections of Kidney	1	3	2	1	2	0	0
Hyperphasia of Prostate	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Residual	46	54	45	52	57	52	42

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health and Social Services, Government of Guam

No. 10 ACCIDENTAL DEATHS BY TYPE: 1972 - 1977

TYPE	YEAR OF OCCURENCE 1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
TOTAL	69	74	63	58	92	61
Motor Vehicle	36	43	25	33	26	38
Water Transport	5	0	0	1	1	1
Air & Space Transport	4	0	6	0	46	1
Poisoning	0	0	0	0	0	0
Falls	6	4	6	4	2	2
Fire & Flames	2	0	0	2	4	2
Drowning	7	8	14	7	8	10
Suffocation — Ingestion of Food or Other Object	2	7	4	1	0	0
Mechanical Suffocation	2	3	3	2	1	2
Hit by Object	2	1	0	2	1	0
Firearm Missiles	0	1	1	2	1	0
Electric Current	2	4	1	0	2	1
Machinery	0	1	0	0	0	1
All Other Types	1	2	3	4	0	3

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health and Social Services, Government of Guam

No.11 MARRIAGE, DIVORCE AND ANNULMENT: 1970 - 1977

Calendar Year	Total Marriages	RESIDENT MARRIAGES[1]		Divorces & Annulments	RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION	
		Groom	Bride		Marriages[2]	Divorces & Annulments
1970	874	726	840	105	8.4	1.2
1971	1,585	676	815	111	7.6	1.2
1972	2,095	743	844	125	8.1	1.4
1973	2,510	766	865	132	8.2	1.4
1974	2,523	817	901	233	8.5	2.4
1975	1,861	767	829	233	7.8	2.4
1976	1,538	694	751	313	7.7	3.5
1977	1,738	747	794	331	8.2	3.6

[1] Marriage Licenses specifying Guam as Residence (To distinguish military and Japanese tourists).

[2] Calculated using GROOM's place of Residence when specified Guam

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health and Social Services, Government of Guam

No. 12 CHARACTERISTICS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES COMPARED WITH HAWAII AND UNITED STATES: CY1976

LIVE BIRTHS	GUAM	HAWAII	U. S.
Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	27.3	17.2	14.8
Males per 100 Females	110.6	107.2	105.3
Percent Illegitimate	15.5	12.5	14.8
DEATHS			
Death Rate per 1,000 Population	4.2	5.0	8.9
Males per 100 Females	203.6	107.2	122.8
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	18.0	10.6	15.2
MARRIAGES			
Rate per 1,000 Resident Population	7.7[1]	11.1	10.0
DIVORCES and ANNULMENTS			
Rate per 1,000 Resident Population	3.5	5.3	5.0

[1] Marriages among Resident Population only, excluding visitors and military

Sources: Office of Vital Statistics, Department of Health and Social Services, Government of Guam; United States Statistical Abstract 1977.

No. 13 TOTAL AND INTERRACIAL MARRIAGES BY RACE OF BRIDE AND GROOM: CY1977

	ALL MARRIAGES		INTERRACIAL MARRIAGES		PERCENT INTERRACIAL	
	Groom	Bride	Groom	Bride	Groom	Bride
ALL RACES	1,738	1,738	360	360	20.7	20.7
Guamanian	319	384	70	135	21.9	35.2
Caucasian	240	156	137	53	57.1	34.0
Filipino	187	176	71	60	38.0	34.1
Micronesian	26	32	16	22	61.5	68.8
Negro	21	7	16	2	76.2	28.6
Japanese	872	882	7	17	0.8	1.9
All Other	73	101	43	71	58.9	70.3

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health and Social Services, Government of Guam

No. 14 INTERRACIAL MARRIAGES, EXCLUDING JAPANESE TOURIST MARRIAGES: CY1977

	ALL MARRIAGES	INTERRACIAL MARRIAGES	PERCENT
Guam	876	360	41.1
Hawaii (1976)	9,769	3,794	38.8

Sources: Office of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health & Social Services, Government of Guam; United States Statistical Abstract, 1978

No.15 TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN GUAM SCHOOLS: 1969 - 1978

Academic Year[1]	Private	Public	Total
1969-1970	5,393	21,781	27,174
1970-1971	5,358	24,757	30,115
1971-1972	5,404	26,329	31,733
1972-1973	4,817	26,922	31,739
1973-1974	4,820	27,331	32,151
1974-1975	5,113	28,184[R]	33,297[R]
1975-1976	4,592	28,206	32,798
1976-1977	4,928	27,272	32,200
1977-1978	4,785	27,380	32,165
1978-1979	5,223	28,529	33,752

[1] Attendance recorded in September of each year

[R] Revised

Sources: Department of Education, Government of Guam; Chancery Office, Diocese of Agana; St. John's Episcopal Prep School; Guam Mission Academy; and Ordot Day Care Center

No. 16 PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, BY LEVEL: 1969 - 1978

Academic Year	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	GCC[1]	Total
1969-1970	13,418	4,421	3,942		21,781
1970-1971	16,002	4,672	4,083		24,757
1971-1972	16,698	5,141	4,490		26,329
1972-1973	16,907	5,597	4,418		26,922
1973-1974	16,656	6,130	4,545		27,331
1974-1975	16,805[R]	6,498[R]	4,881[R]		28,184[R]
1975-1976	16,581	6,494	5,131		28,206
1976-1977	15,888	6,142	5,242		27,272
1977-1978	15,989	6,045	5,346		27,380
1978-1979	15,850	5,934	4,277	2,468	28,529

[R] Revised

[1] Guam Community College established July 1, 1978. Enrollment includes all divisions, high school and adult Education

Source: Department of Education, Government of Guam

No. 17 PAROCHIAL AND PRIVATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, BY LEVEL: 1969 - 1978

Academic Year	Kindergarten	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	Total
1969-1970	125	3,348	1,207	713	5,393
1970-1971	279	3,218	1,307	587	5,391
1971-1972	223	3,114	1,260	624	5,221
1972-1973	204	2,496	1,242	681	4,623
1973-1974	119	2,288	1,288	964	4,659
1974-1975	137	1,963	1,123	759	3,982
1975-1976	150	1,923	1,172	786	4,031
1976-1977	187	2,410	1,270	1,076	4,943
1977-1978	358	2,227	1,221	979	4,785
1978-1979	280	2,590	1,227	1,126	5,223

Sources: Department of Education, Government of Guam; Chancery Office, Diocese of Agana; St. John's Episcopal Prep School; Guam Mission Academy, and Ordot Day Care Center

No. 18 UNIVERSITY OF GUAM ENROLLMENT: 1969 - 1978

Academic Year	Full-time	Part-time	Total
1969-1970	1,089	1,118	2,207
1970-1971	1,383	1,232	2,615
1971-1972	1,777	1,295	3,072
1972-1973	2,051	1,300	3,351
1973-1974	2,098	1,332	3,430
1974-1975	2,111	1,605[R]	3,716[R]
1975-1976	2,210	959	3,862[1]
1976-1977	1,999	914	3,710[2]
1977-1978	1,923	2,420	4,343
1978-1979	1,657	854	3,104[3]

[1] Includes 693 off-campus enrollment in which full-time and part-time breakdown is not available

[2] Includes 797 off-campus enrollment in which full-time and part-time breakdown is not available

[3] Includes 568 off-campus enrollment in which full-time and part-time breakdown is not available, and 25 late enrollments

[R] Revised

Source: University of Guam

No. 19 UNIVERSITY OF GUAM FALL ENROLLMENT BY CLASS: 1969 - 1978

Academic Year	Freshmen	Sophomores	Juniors	Seniors	Graduates	Extension	Total
1969-1970	971	304	157	160	293	322	2,207
1970-1971	1,041	431	225	210	442	266	2,615
1971-1972	1,309	452	270	202	511	328	3,072
1972-1973	1,373	518	332	272	493	363	3,351
1973-1974	1,320	626	336	270	521	357	3,430
1974-1975	1,442[R]	618	341	313	528	474	3,716[R]
1975-1976	1,427	547	456	330	409	693	3,862
1976-1977	1,301	472	378	322	396	841	3,710
1977-1978	1,321	455	399	263	405	1,500	4,343
1978-1979	1,206	398	313	241	353	568	3,104[1]

[R] Revised

[1] Includes 25 late enrollments in which class breakdown is not available

Source: University of Guam

No. 20 UNIVERSITY OF GUAM ENROLLMENT OF TRUST TERRITORY STUDENTS: 1974 - 1978

Origin	1974-1975[R]	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979
Marshall Islands	22	17	21	10	8
Palau	119	101	96	57	48
Ponape	55	73	79	23	61
Rota	21	21	29	22	0
Saipan	66	68	94	51	3
Tinian	7	11	14	7	0
Truk	58	43	29	51	34
Yap	20	24	52	17	8
Other Islands	0	9	0	0	0
TOTAL	368	367	414	238	162

[R] Revised

Source: University of Guam

No. 21 TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN GUAM PUBLIC SCHOOLS: 1969 - 1978

Academic Year	Elementary	Secondary [1]	Total
1969-1970	575	422	997
1970-1971	621	447	1,068
1971-1972	661	481	1,142
1972-1973	677	458	1,135
1973-1974	730	517	1,247
1974-1975	772	560	1,332
1975-1976	684	454	1,138
1976-1977	676	500	1,176
1977-1978	677	509	1,186
1978-1979	769	559	1,328

[1] Includes the Vocational Technical High School

Source: Department of Education, Government of Guam

No. 22 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES: 1969 - 1978

Academic Year	Public	Private	Total
1968-1969	911	122	1,033
1969-1970	975	117	1,092
1970-1971	1,044	116	1,160
1971-1972	1,031	175	1,206
1972-1973	1,060	165	1,225
1973-1974	1,010	209	1,219
1974-1975	1,035	160	1,195
1975-1976	1,176	176	1,352
1976-1977	1,458	187	1,645
1977-1978	1,247	202	1,449

Sources: Department of Education, Government of Guam; Chancery Office, Diocese of Agana; Guam Mission Academy

No. 23 RESIDENT STATUS OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN GUAM PUBLIC SCHOOLS: 1969 - 1978

Academic Year	Residents	NON-RESIDENTS		Total[1]
		U.S. Citizens	Aliens	
1969-1970	13,933	7,172	373	21,478
1970-1971[2]	15,807	7,996	364	24,167
1971-1972	18,328	7,248	341	25,917
1972-1973	19,929	6,836	130	26,895
1973-1974	21,216	5,692	118	27,026
1974-1975	22,175	5,690	319	28,184
1975-1976	24,367	3,297	545	28,209
1976-1977	23,736	3,283	253	27,272
1977-1978	23,563	N/A	N/A	27,380
1978-1979	22,766	N/A	N/A	26,066

N/A — Not Available

[1] May not agree with other tables due to time difference

[2] Kindergarten implemented

Source: Department of Education, Government of Guam

No. 24 EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OF RESIDENT STUDENTS IN GUAM PUBLIC SCHOOLS: 1969 - 1978

Academic Year	Military	Federal Gov't	Student Visa	Other	Total
1969-1970	788	3,860	N/A	9,285	13,933
1970-1971	1,129	4,213	N/A	10,465	15,807
1971-1972	927	4,071	N/A	13,330	18,328
1972-1973	774	4,372	N/A	14,783	19,929
1973-1974	902	5,640	N/A	14,674	21,216
1974-1975	939	5,160	N/A	16,076	22,175
1975-1976	2,115	5,063	N/A	17,189	24,367
1976-1977	1,103	4,896	N/A	17,737	23,736
1977-1978	1,912	5,113	N/A	16,538	23,563
1978-1979	1,731	5,059	11	15,965	22,766

N/A — Not Available

Source: Department of Education, Government of Guam

No. 25 EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OF NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS IN GUAM PUBLIC SCHOOLS: 1969 - 1978

Academic Year	Military	Federal Gov't.	Student Visa	Other	Total
1969-1970	4,571	1,415	N/A	1,559	7,545
1970-1971	4,449	1,508	N/A	2,403	8,360
1971-1972	5,167	826	N/A	1,596	7,589
1972-1973	4,678	1,084	N/A	1,204	6,966
1973-1974	4,147	927	N/A	736	5,810
1974-1975	4,296	524	N/A	1,189	6,009
1975-1976	2,473	632	N/A	737	3,842
1976-1977	2,937	256	N/A	343	3,536
1977-1978	2,185	382	N/A	1,250	3,817
1978-1979	2,413	572	19	296	3,300

N/A — Not Available

Source: Department of Education, Government of Guam

No. 26 OPERATION COSTS IN GUAM PUBLIC SCHOOLS: 1969 - 1978
(In Dollars)

Academic Year	Operational Budget[1]	Enrollment	Expenditure Per Pupil
1969-1970	14,831,534	21,781	680.94
1970-1971	16,692,499	24,757	674.25
1971-1972	22,276,301	26,329	846.07
1972-1973	25,629,452	26,922	951.99
1973-1974	31,683,154	27,331	1,159.24
1974-1975	44,804,300	28,184	1,589.71
1975-1976	40,567,505	28,206	1,438.25
1976-1977	35,751,971[3]	27,272	1,310.94
1977-1978	42,184,153	27,380	1,540.69
1978-1979	42,455,201	28,529	1,488.14

[1] Does not include capital expenditures

[3] Excludes supplemental request

Source: Office of Associate Superintendent, Business Affairs, Department of Education, Government of Guam

No. 27 NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENTERING U.S. NAVAL APPRENTICE PROGRAM: 1969 - 1978

Year	Public Works Center	Ship Repair Facility	Total
1969	34	98	132
1970	25	60	85
1971	45	58	103
1972	15	40	55
1973	9	13	22
1974	18	2	20
1975	7	0	7
1976	11	1	12
1977	5	35	40
1978	67	73	140

Source: Consolidated Industrial Relations Office (CIRO), U.S. Navy, Guam

No. 28 NUMBER OF GRADUATES, U.S. NAVAL APPRENTICE PROGRAM: 1969 - 1978

Year	Public Works Center	Ship Repair Facility	Total
1969	28	29	57
1970	16	21	37
1971	33	104	137
1972	2	5	7
1973	15	61	76
1974	15	48	63
1975	18	34	52
1976	2	0	2
1977	5	2	7
1978	6	2	8

Source: Consolidated Industrial Relations Office (CIRO), U.S. Navy, Guam

No. 29 NUMBER OF GRADUATES BY TYPE, U.S. NAVAL APPRENTICE PROGRAM: 1969 - 1978

SKILL	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
AC/refrg. Mechanic	1	3	1	1	0	2	1	0	2	0
Auto Mechanic	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blacksmith	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Body & Fender	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marine Equipment Mechanic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Boiler Maker	1	0	5	0	0	2	5	0	0	0
Carpenter	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Diesel Mechanic	3	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Electrician	15	9	25	0	10	14	4	0	2	2
Electronics Mechanic	1	3	6	0	12	9	0	0	0	0
Heavy Equipment Mechanic	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joiner	1	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Machinist	14	9	30	1	24	12	16	0	0	1
Office Repair	2	1	4	0	6	1	0	0	0	0
Painter	0	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Pipefitter	2	1	7	2	3	6	6	0	1	0
Plumber	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rigger	1	0	6	1	6	5	0	0	0	1
Sheetmetal	4	1	7	0	2	2	0	0	0	1
Shipfitter	2	1	13	0	4	2	1	0	0	0
Welder	3	1	11	0	3	0	10	0	0	0
Pattern Maker	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power Plant Controlman	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ship Wright	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Instrument Mechanic	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0
Molder	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Equipment Mechanic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Telephone Mechanic	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
Electrician, High Voltage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Air Con Equipment Mechanic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	57	37	137	7	76	63	52	2	7	8

Source: Consolidated Industrial Relations Office (CIRO), U.S. Navy, Guam

No.30 EMPLOYEES ON PAYROLLS ON GUAM, BY INDUSTRY: 1970 - 1977

INDUSTRY DIVISION	SEPT. 1970	SEPT. 1971	SEPT. 1972	MARCH 1973	MARCH 1974	MARCH 1975	MARCH 1976	MARCH 1977
Total	25,340	26,753	30,365	37,779	38,474	34,938	30,060	30,816
Total Private	13,178	14,275	17,010	20,684	22,526	19,241	15,615	16,901
Agriculture	29	42	29	51	119	111	131	147
Construction	4,363	5,484	7,149	7,700	8,280	5,388	3,319	4,019
Manufacturing	975	1,062	996	1,080	1,743	1,211	1,045	977
Transportation	1,534	918	777	1,712	1,525	1,587	1,417	1,476
Trade	3,576	3,483	4,619	5,740	5,631	5,541	4,872	5,411
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	542	767	643	797	1,195	1,363	1,295	1,268
Services	2,159	2,519	2,797	3,604	4,033	4,040	3,536	3,603
Public Sector	12,162	12,478	13,355	17,095	15,948	15,697	14,445	13,915
Federal	6,676	5,907	6,087	7,480	7,382	6,681	6,014	6,318
Territorial	5,486	6,571	7,268	9,615	8,566	9,016	8,431	7,597

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Government of Guam

No. 31 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION ON GUAM

	MAY 1975	SEPT 1975	MAY 1976	SEPT 1976	DEC 1976	MAR 1977	SEPT 1977	DEC 1977	MAR 1978	JUNE 1978	SEPT 1978
Civilian Labor Force	28,570	28,090	27,270	26,910	27,080	26,760	29,090	28,420	30,020	33,450	32,000
Total Employment	26,210	25,390	23,640	24,600	25,100	24,850	26,840	26,460	27,990	29,380	29,560
Adult Men	15,130	15,210	14,420	14,410	14,570	14,620	15,920	15,520	16,050	16,320	16,920
Adult Women	9,280	8,790	7,900	8,800	8,990	8,960	9,290	9,340	9,800	9,810	10,520
Teenagers	1,800	1,390	1,320	1,380	1,540	1,270	1,620	1,590	2,140	3,250	2,120
Full-Time Workers	24,100	N/A	N/A	21,860	22,390	21,800	25,130	24,130	24,870	25,900	26,000
Part-Time Workers	2,110	N/A	N/A	2,750	2,710	3,050	1,700	2,220	3,120	3,450	3,300
U.S. Citizens	27,250	N/A	N/A	19,390	19,880	19,320	21,630	22,640	23,330	24,270	24,300
Immigrant Aliens	4,960	N/A	N/A	5,210	5,260	5,530	5,200	3,800	4,660	5,110	5,260
Total Unemployment	2,360	2,700	3,630	2,320	1,980	1,910	2,260	1,960	2,030	4,070	2,440
Unemployment Rates:											
All Workers	8.3	9.6	13.3	8.6	7.3	7.2	7.8	6.9	6.8	12.2	7.6
Adult Men	3.8	4.9	7.3	6.0	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.4	3.8	4.7	2.7
Adult Women	8.3	9.8	15.6	8.6	7.3	7.5	9.7	8.2	6.5	10.7	10.3
Teenagers	33.5	40.6	44.1	28.8	27.1	30.0	26.4	26.6	25.4	39.1	30.8
Household Heads	3.5	3.2	5.7	4.7	3.4	3.7	2.7	6.3	2.5	2.6	2.2
Full-Time Workers	7.3	8.1	12.3	7.7	6.3	6.4	7.0	5.7	5.7	10.0	6.1
Part-Time Workers	17.9	22.0	21.9	15.0	15.0	11.9	17.7	18.6	14.4	25.7	18.1
U.S. Citizens	8.3	9.4	*	8.7	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.2	6.0	12.3	7.1
Immigrant Aliens	8.0	10.4	*	8.2	5.3	5.6	8.6	5.4	10.9	11.5	9.9
Veterans	4.0	5.2	6.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	4.4	2.2	2.8	5.1	3.0
Average Duration of Unemployment (Weeks)	5.7	6.7	12.4	7.1	12.8	10.7	10.3	11.5	11.8	7.5	N/A

N/A — Not Available

Note: Sum of individual items may not equal totals due to rounding. Data on unemployment and labor force do not include nonimmigrant aliens.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Government of Guam.

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No. 32 CIVILIAN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PERSONNEL STATISTICS FOR GUAM: JULY 1, 1978

	APPROPRIATED FUND			NONAPPROPRIATED FUND			TOTAL		
	Local	Stateside	Total	Local	Stateside	Total	Local	Stateside	Total
Navy	2,981	294	3,275	1,159	18	1,177	4,140	312	4,452
	652	47	699	0	0	0	652	47	699
Air Force	582	58	640	311	0	311	893	58	951
Army	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
DoD Agencies	13	2	15	0	0	0	13	2	15
TOTAL	3,576	355	3,931	1,470	18	1,488	5,046	373	5,419

Source: Commander Naval Forces Marianas
SRF — Ship Repair Facility
DoD — Department of Defense
Source: Commander Naval Forces Marianas

No.33 FOREIGN LABORERS UNDER SPECIAL PROGRAMS IN GUAM AT END OF QUARTER: SEPTEMBER 1974 - DECEMBER 1978

QUARTER ENDING	Parolees	H-2	Total
September 1974	1,681	7,547	9,228
December	1,450	7,110	8,560
March 1975	196	6,737	6,933
June	139	6,185	6,324
September	4	5,670	5,674
December	2	5,208	5,210
March 1976	2	4,779	4,781
June	2	4,293	4,295
September	2	4,536	4,538
December	2	4,893	4,895
March 1977	2	5,084	5,086
June	2	5,306	5,308
September	2	5,174	5,176
December	0	4,992	4,992
March 1978	0	4,816	4,816
June	0	4,879	4,879
September	0	5,060	5,060
December	0	5,047	5,047

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice

No. 34 TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME, PERSONAL TAX & DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME, GUAM: 1970 - 1975
(In millions of dollars)

Year	Total Personal Income	Total Personal Tax	Total Disposable Income
1970	$142.15	$14.63	$127.52
1971	166.21	14.12	152.09
1972	209.19	23.40	185.79
Resident	173.68	19.63	154.05
Non-Resident	35.51	3.77	31.74
1973	273.99	32.09	241.90
Resident	226.21	26.80	199.41
Non-Resident	47.78	5.29	42.49
1974	298.61	27.96	270.65
Resident	248.26	22.49	225.77
Non-Resident	50.35	5.47	44.88
1975*	299.09	34.93	264.16

*Estimate

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 35 SELECTED ASPECTS OF PERSONAL INCOME: 1970 - 1975

Year	Total Personal Income ($ Millions)	Per Capita Personal Income (Dollars)	Total Disposable Income ($ Millions)	Per Capita Disposable Income (Dollars)	Total Tax-Related Population
1970	$142.15	$2,021	$127.52	$1,813	70,331
1971	166.21	2,300	152.09	2,105	72,261
1972	209.19	2,694	185.79	2,393	77,639
1973	273.99	3,185	241.90	2,812	86,025
1974	298.62	3,333	270.65	3,020	89,605
1975*	299.09	3,328	264.16	2,940	89,864

*Estimate

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 36 SELECTED COMPARISONS: 1972 - 1975
RESIDENTS, NON-RESIDENTS, AND COMBINED POPULATION

	RESIDENTS				NON-RESIDENTS				COMBINED			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975*
Total Number of Taxpayers	32,249	29,548	31,771	(NA)	8,844	10,154	9,786	(NA)	41,093	39,702	41,557	45,332
Total Tax-Related Population	68,796	75,871	79,816	(NA)	8,844	10,154	9,789	(NA)	77,639	86,025	89,605	89,864
Total Income Before Tax ($Millions)	$173.68	$226.21	$248.27	(NA)	$35.51	$47.78	$50.35	(NA)	$209.19	$273.99	$298.62	$299.09
Income Before Tax Per Taxpayer	$5,386	$7,656	$7,814	(NA)	$4,016	$4,705	$5,145	(NA)	$5,091	$6,901	$7,186	$6,598
Total Taxes Paid ($ Millions)	$19.63	$26.80	$22.49	(NA)	$3.77	$5.29	$5.47	(NA)	$23.40	$32.09	$27.96	$34.93
Taxes as Percentage of Total Income (%)	11.30	11.85	9.06	(NA)	10.62	11.07	10.87	(NA)	11.19	11.71	9.37	11.67
Income After Tax Per Taxpayer	$4,777	$6,749	$7,106	(NA)	$3,589	$4,187	$4,587	(NA)	$4,521	$6,093	$6,513	$5,827

*Estimate

NA — Data Not Available

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 37 SOURCES OF TOTAL MONEY INCOME: 1972 - 1975
(In millions of dollars)

Source of Income	1972($)	Percent of 1972 Source of Income (%)	1973($)	Percent of 1973 Source of Income (%)	1974($)	Percent of 1974 Source of Income (%)	1975($)*	Percent of 1975 Source of Income (%)
Wages, Salaries, Tips	190.34	91.0	243.95	89.0	254.44	85.2	280.26	93.7
Dividends	0.37	0.2	0.43	0.2	0.48	0.2	1.27	0.4
Interest	1.43	0.7	4.16	1.5	3.62	1.2	3.63	1.2
All Other Income	17.05	8.1	25.45	9.3	40.08	13.4	13.93	4.7
TOTALS	209.19	100.0	273.99	100.0	298.62	100.0	299.09	100.0

*Estimate

NA — Data Not Available

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 38 NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY FAMILY MONEY INCOME ON GUAM[1]: 1976 AND 1977

FAMILY INCOME	1976 FAMILIES[2]		1977 FAMILIES[3]	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
TOTAL	15,200	100.0	16,850	100.0
Under $3,000	1,700	11.3	2,140	12.6
$ 3,000 to 4,999	1,000	6.8	700	4.1
5,000 to 6,999	1,000	6.6	1,240	7.3
7,000 to 8,999	1,700	11.0	1,380	8.2
9,000 to 10,999	1,600	10.6	1,170	7.0
11,000 to 12,999	1,000	6.7	1,240	7.3
13,000 to 14,999	1,100	7.1	1,160	6.9
15,000 to 19,999	2,600	17.0	2,830	16.8
20,000 to 29,999	2,200	14.5	3,040	18.1
30,000 to 39,999	1,300	8.4	1,440	8.6
40,000 to 99,000	[4]	[4]	510	3.0
Median Family Income[5]	$11,961		$15,954	
Mean Family Income[5]	$14,411		$16,405	

[1] De jure population. A family is a group of two or more related persons residing together, excluding nonimmigrant aliens, members of the Armed Forces and families living on military bases.

[2] Families as of March 1977

[3] Families as of March 1978

[4] Included as "$30,000 or over."

[5] Unweighted Average

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Government of Guam

No. 39 GUAM CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(Third Quarter CY 1972 = 100)

	1976				1977				1978			
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
All Items	142.9	142.9	141.4	143.4	142.9	145.9	148.6	152.0	156.9	160.3	172.2	176.0
Food	163.0	163.0	157.3	157.2	157.9	160.4	163.8	164.7	176.4	181.5	203.0	205.6
Housing	132.0	132.0	131.7	134.6	131.9	132.8	141.3	143.9	143.9	144.7	154.5	159.0
Apparel & Upkeep	134.6	134.6	141.1	154.9	155.5	166.2	152.0	164.9	166.1	168.4	168.4	171.8
Transportation	142.4	142.4	140.6	143.6	144.3	150.1	148.7	156.2	156.8	162.2	173.1	180.4
Health and Recreation	127.9	127.9	128.3	128.9	129.1	130.6	132.2	133.5	146.6	143.9	147.3	147.7
SPECIAL GROUPS:												
All Items Less Food	134.1	134.1	134.0	137.4	136.4	139.6	142.1	146.5	148.4	151.0	158.8	163.1
Commodities Less Food	138.4	138.4	133.4	143.4	145.3	152.3	150.2	158.7	160.2	165.0	170.1	174.7
Commodities	151.2	151.2	145.9	150.6	151.9	156.5	157.3	161.8	168.6	173.6	187.2	190.8
Services	132.9	132.9	134.1	136.5	134.7	135.3	139.3	141.0	144.6	144.8	151.5	156.0
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar (3rd Qtr. CY1972 = $1.00)	$0.70	$0.70	$0.71	$0.70	$0.70	$0.68	$0.67	$0.66	$0.64	$0.62	$0.58	$0.57

Source: Cost of Living Office, Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 40 GUAM QUARTERLY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX CHANGES

		1976				1977				1978			
		1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.;
1976	First Quarter	100.0	100.0	99.0	100.4	100.0	102.1	104.0	106.4	109.8	112.2	120.5	123.2
	Second Quarter		100.0	99.0	100.4	100.0	102.1	104.0	106.4	109.8	112.2	120.5	123.2
	Third Quarter			100.0	101.4	101.0	103.1	105.1	107.5	110.9	113.3	121.7	124.4
	Fourth Quarter				100.0	99.6	101.4	103.6	106.0	109.4	111.8	120.0	122.7
1977	First Quarter					100.0	102.1	104.0	106.4	109.8	112.2	120.5	123.2
	Second Quarter						100.0	101.9	104.2	107.5	109.9	118.0	120.7
	Third Quarter							100.0	102.3	105.6	107.9	115.9	118.5
	Fourth Quarter								100.0	103.2	105.5	113.3	115.8
1978	First Quarter									100.0	102.2	109.7	112.2
	Second Quarter										100.0	107.4	109.8
	Third Quarter											100.0	102.2
	Fourth Quarter												100.0

Source: Cost of Living Office, Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 41 GUAM CONSUMER PRICE INDEX SUMMARY OF ALL ITEMS INDEX: 1972 - 1978
(Third Quarter CY 1972 = 100)

Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
1972			100.0	102.5
1973	104.8	108.2	111.4	116.6
1974	119.5	124.9	130.0	133.6
1975	135.6	138.1	139.5	143.9
1976	142.9	142.9	141.4	143.4
1977	142.9	145.9	148.6	152.0
1978	156.9	160.3	172.2	176.0

Source: Cost of Living Office, Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 42 REGISTERED FAMILY VOTERS AND NUMBER VOTING, FOR PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS: 1950 - 1978

Year	GENERAL ELECTION			PRIMARY ELECTION		
	Registered Voters	Number Voted	Percent Voted	Registered Voters	Number Voted	Percent Voted
1950	5,415	4,533	83.7	0	0	
1952	6,248	4,502	72.1	0	0	
1954	8,779	7,058	80.4	0	0	
1956	9,499	8,036	84.6	0	0	
1958	10,093	8,343	82.7	0	0	
1960	11,922	10,639	89.2	0	0	
1962	11,987	10,998	91.7	0	0	
1964	17,077	15,648	91.6	0	0	
1966	18,725	17,125	91.5	0	0	
1968	19,650	16,466	83.8	0	0	
1970	23,483	20,707	88.2	0	0	
1972	26,228	21,476	81.9	23,786	15,042	63.2
1974	28,854	23,608	81.8	26,865	21,501	80.0
1976	29,024	23,753	81.8	26,940	20,268	75.2
1978	32,170	27,279	84.8	29,809	23,280	78.1

NOTE: 1960 through 1970 Primary Election results are not available

Source: Election Commission, Government of Guam

No. 43 NUMBER OF REGISTERD VOTERS vs. VOTED: 1978 PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS

Voting District	PRIMARY		GENERAL	
	Registered Voters	Number Voted	Registered Voters	Number Voted
Legislative District I:				
Dededo	5,114	4,018	5,667	4,986
Carlos Heights				
Finegayan				
Harmon				
NCS				
Ypaopao				
Yigo	1,572	1,246	1,718	1,452
Agafa Gumas				
Mt. Santa Rosa				
Marianas Terrace				
Andersen				
SUB-TOTAL	6,686	5,264	7,385	6,348
Legislative District II:				
Agana	574	409	609	510
Adelup				
Anigua				
Agana Heights	1,223	1,004	1,293	1,120
Naval Hospital				
Mongmong/Toto/Maite	1,426	1,110	1,568	1,321
NAS				
Barrigada	2,198	1,696	2,365	2,053
Barrigada Heights				
Tamuning	2,976	2,174	3,327	2,744
Ypao Beach				
Jonestown				
Tumon				
SUB-TOTAL	8,397	6,393	9,162	7,748
Legislative District III:				
Asan/Maina	920	679	969	787
Nimitz Hill				
Piti	748	537	810	658
Nimitz Estate				

More on Legislative District III . . .

(Continued next page)

No. 43 NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS vs. VOTED: 1978 PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS

(Continued from preceding page)

Voting District	PRIMARY Registered Voters	PRIMARY Number Voted	GENERAL Registered Voters	GENERAL Number Voted
(Continuation of) Legislative District III:				
Yona	1,603	1,258	1,730	1,482
Baza Gardens				
Pulantac				
Tagachang Point				
Togcha				
Ylig				
Witek Junction				
Windward Hills				
Chalan Pago / Ordot	1,225	1,026	1,284	1,124
Pago Bay				
Sinajana	1,665	1,289	1,738	1,493
Afame				
Agana Spring				
Mangilao	1,589	1,212	1,714	1,411
Latte Heights				
SUB-TOTAL	7,750	6,001	8,245	6,951
Legislative District IV:				
Agat	1,973	1,602	2,090	1,765
Finile Beach				
Mt. Lamlam				
Santa Rita	1,402	1,104	1,530	1,285
Apra Heights				
Camp Roxas				
Naval Magazine				
Naval Station				
Santa Rosa				
Talisay				
Umatac	458	389	473	418
Merizo	947	790	986	850

More on Legislative District IV ...

(Continued next page)

No. 43 NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS vs. VOTED: 1978 PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS

(Continued from preceding page)

Voting District	PRIMARY Registered Voters	PRIMARY Number Voted	GENERAL Registered Voters	GENERAL Number Voted
(Continuation of) Legislative District IV:				
Inarajan	1,178	972	1,238	1,051
Malojloj				
Talofofo	1,018	765	1,061	859
Aslucas				
Bubulao				
Ipan				
Mata				
SUB-TOTAL	6,976	5,622	7,378	6,228
TOTAL	29,809	23,280	32,170	27,279
Percent Voted		78%		85%

Source: Election Commission, Government of Guam

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No. 44 ELECTION DATA — GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY ELECTION: SEPTEMBER 2, 1978

First Legislative District

DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS	INDEPENDENTS
Sablan/Leon Guerrero .. 934	Calvo/Ada 1,787	Gutierrez/Dizon 173
Bordallo/Sanchez 1,614		

Second Legislative District

DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS	INDEPENDENTS
Sablan/Leon Guerrero . 1,270	Calvo/Ada 2,318	Gutierrez/Dizon 271
Bordallo/Sanchez 1,765		

Third Legislative District

DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS	INDEPENDENTS
Sablan/Leon Guerrero . 1,876	Calvo/Ada 1,454	Gutierrez/Dizon 143
Bordallo/Sanchez 1,870		

Fourth Legislative District

DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS	INDEPENDENTS
Sablan/Leon Guerrero . 1,073	Calvo/Ada 1,966	Gutierrez/Dizon 170
Bordallo/Sanchez 1,746		

Island-wide Total

CANDIDATE	VOTES	PERCENT (%) OF TOTAL
Sablan/Leon Guerrero	5,153	24.73
Bordallo/Sanchez	6,995	33.57
Calvo/Ada	7,525	36.12
Gutierrez/Dizon	757	3.65

Source: Election Commission, Government of Guam

No. 45 ELECTION DATA – GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION: NOVEMBER 7, 1978

First Legislative District

DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
Bordallo/Sanchez	2,866	Calvo/Ada	3,227

Second Legislative District

DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
Bordallo/Sanchez	3,240	Calvo/Ada	4,204

Third Legislative District

DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
Bordallo/Sanchez	3,504	Calvo/Ada	3,138

Fourth Legislative District

DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
Bordallo/Sanchez	2,930	Calvo/Ada	3,080

Island-wide Total

Bordallo/Sanchez	12,540	Calvo/Ada	13,649
Percent of Votes Cast	48%	Percent of Votes Cast	52%

Source: Election Commission, Government of Guam

No. 46 ELECTION DATA – SENATORIAL PRIMARY ELECTION: SEPTEMBER 2, 1978

First Legislative District

DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
San Augustin, Joe T.	1,977	Espaldon, Ernesto	1,319
Taitano, Richard F.	1,893	Lamorena, Alberto C.	1,283
San Nicolas, F.P.	1,628	Kasperbauer, Carmen	1,011
Quan, Felix P.	1,425	Zamora, Prospero	954
Iriarte, Lorenzo L.G.	1,307	Cendana, Benjamin T.	804
Cid, Ernie A.	825	Soriano, Joseph F.	774
Maguera, Leon G.	782	Cepeda, Jose Dydasco	635
		Flores, Joseph T.	612
		Baza, Juan U.	596

Second Legislative District

DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
Sanchez, Adrian C.	2,294	Tanaka, Thomas V.C.	2,013
Nelson, Ted S.	2,255	Blas, Frank F.	1,954
Perez, Victor A.	2,248	Duenas, Edward R.	1,852
Cruz, George V.F.	2,148	Palomo, Antonio M.	1,851
Cruz, Benjamin J.	2,096	Perez, Peter F. Jr.	1,744
Sablan, Herman D.	2,051	Underwood, James H.	1,549
Sagisi, Glocrito	1,918	Bamba, Cecilia C.	1,402
		San Augustin, Joe R.	1,254
		Ada, Peter A.	914
INDEPENDENT		Alpuerto, Ben W.	362
Calvo, Gregorio S.	252	McGarry, Timothy T.	345

Third Legislative District

DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
Quitugua, Franklin J.	2,769	Aguon, Katherine B.	1,267
Santos, Francisco R.	2,718	Ada, Ben Diaz	1,033
Leon Guerrero, Joseph F.	1,853	Trapp, Howard	805
Suda, Ramon Q.	1,762	Leon Guerrero, A.C.	796
Mendiola, Joseph D.	1,651	Taitano, Rufo Castro	672
Oliva, Roni M.	974	Barrett, Concepcion	671

Fourth Legislative District

DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
Charfauros, Edward T.	2,059	Unpingco, Antonio R.	1,548
Duenas, Roy P.	1,950	Palomo, Benigno M.	1,315
Quan, John F.	1,822	Crisostomo, Thomas C.	1,239
Reyes, Johnny C.	1,814	Torres, Jesus Q.	1,129
San Nicolas, Lucy B.	1,650	Roberto, Pedro L.G.	1,094
Sanchez, Vicente Q.	1,420	Toves, Arthur B.	958
Guevara, Jose B.	876	Sablan Antonio Q.	795
		Chargualaf, F.C.	640
INDEPENDENT		Garrido, Ben B.	524
Sarmiento, Jose B.	167		

Source: Election Commission, Government of Guam

No. 47 ELECTION DATA – SENATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION: NOVEMBER 7, 1978

First Legislative District (5 Seats)

DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
Iriarte, Lorenzo L.G.	2,099	Cendana, Benjamin T.	2,447
Quan, Felix Perez	2,246	ESPALDON, ERNESTO M.	3,589
SAN, AUGUSTIN, JOE T.	3,233	KASPERBAUER, CARMEN	3,183
San Nicolas, F.P.	2,560	LAMORENA, ALBERTO C.	3,350
TAITANO, RICHARD F.	3,051	Zamora, Prospero	2,619

Second Legislative District (7 Seats)

DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
Cruz, B.J.	2,561	BAMBA, CECILIA C.	3,904
Cruz, George V.F.	2,534	BLAS, FRANK F.	4,437
Nelson, Theodore S.	3,067	DUENAS, EDWARD R.	4,337
Perez, Victor A.	2,913	PALOMO, ANTONIO M.	4,240
Sablan, Herman D.	2,375	PEREZ, PETER F. JR.	4,188
Sagisi, Dr. Glocrito	2,806	TANAKA, THOMAS V.C.	4,771
Sanchez, Adrian C.	3,144	UNDERWOOD, JAMES H.	4,267

Third Legislative District (4 Seats)

DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
Leon Guerrero, J.F.	2,498	Ada, Ben Diaz	2,910
QUITUGUA, FRANKLIN J.	3,806	AGUON, DR. KATHERINE	3,851
SANTOS, FRANCISCO R.	3,798	Leon Guerrero, A.C.	2,830
SUDO, RAMON Q.	3,110	Trapp, Howard	2,763

Fourth Legislative District (5 Seats)

DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
CHARFAUROS, EDWARD T.	3,164	CRISOSTOMO, THOMAS C.	2,865
Duenas, Roy P.	2,602	PALOMO, BENIGNO M.	2,999
QUAN, JOHN F.	2,925	Roberto, Pedro L.G.	2,778
Reyes, Johnny Cruz	2,472	Torres, Jesus Q.	2,810
San Nicolas, Lucy B.	2,506	UNPINGCO, ANTONIO R.	3,540

Note: Names of members of the Fifteenth Guam Legislature are capitalized.

Source: Election Commission, Government of Guam

No. 48 ELECTION DATA FOR THE NON-VOTING DELEGATE TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

PRIMARY ELECTION — SEPTEMBER 2, 1978
GENERAL ELECTION — NOVEMBER 7, 1978

	Primary	Percent of Votes Cast	General	Percent of Votes Cast
Won Pat, Antonio	19,367	83%	21,123	77%

Source: Election Commission, Government of Guam

No. 49 ELECTION DATA — GENERAL ELECTION FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE: NOVEMBER 7, 1978[1]

	YES	Percent of Votes Cast	NO	Percent of Votes Cast
Benson, Richard H.	20,476	75%	4,876	18%

[1] Voters were asked to respond "Yes" or "No" to the question: "Shall Judge Richard H. Benson of the Superior Court be retained in office?"

Source: Election Commission, Government of Guam

PUBLIC SECTOR

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT: 1979

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No.50 GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
GENERAL FUND

Statements of Changes in Fund Balance (Deficiency)
Years Ended June 30, 1978 and 1977

	1978		1977	
	Amounts Appropriated or Reserved	Fund Balance (Deficiency)	Amounts Appropriated or Reserved	Fund Balance (Deficiency)
Balance at Beginning of Year	$19,718,857	(54,148,059)	25,284,848	(51,088,443)
Add (deduct):				
Excess of Expenditures and Encumbrances over Revenues for the Year	--	(14,217,783)	--	(12,235,935)
Transfers from other Funds (Note 6)	--	261,690	--	5,379,395
Transfers in Fund Balance Accounts:				
Increase (Decrease) in Continuing Authorizations	1,782,133	(1,782,133)	(6,199,857)	6,199,857
Reserve for Long-Term Advances to Other Agencies	2,500,000	(2,500,000)	--	--
Increase (Decrease) in Inventory	258,357	(258,357)	(3,134)	3,134
Increase in Imprest Funds	--	--	18,000	(18,000)
Increase in Typhoon Pamela Relief Fund Reserve	37,000	(37,000)	619,000	(619,000)
Other Changes	--	(12,627)	--	(1,769,067)
Balance at End of Year	$24,296,347	(72,694,269)	19,718,857	(54,148,059)

Source: Peat, Marwick and Mitchell, Government of Guam Financial Statements and Schedules, June 30, 1978 and 1977

No. 51 GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
GENERAL FUND

Balance Sheets
June 30, 1978 and 1977

Assets	1978	1977
Cash:		
Commingled Funds	$ 4,365,844	6,030,656
Other	4,743,235	2,723,786
	9,109,079	8,754,442
Receivables:		
Taxes, less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts of $15,300,000 in 1978 and $13,693,835 in 1977	17,405,793	14,111,504
Notes	2,500,000	1,000,000
Other, less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts of $216,111 in 1978 and $236,111 in 1977	126,751	372,119
Due from the United States Government on Federal Grants-in-Aid Awards	21,532,093	14,600,135
Total Receivables	41,564,637	30,083,758
Due from Other Funds and Agencies	2,091,846	2,610,091
Inventory	632,169	373,812
Deposits and Other Assets	33,896	22,315
	$53,431,627	41,844,418

Liabilities, Encumbrances Outstanding and Fund Balance (Deficiency)	1978	1977
Liabilities:		
Commingled Cash Due to Other Funds	$13,589,997	12,438,034
Notes Payable to Bank	316,667	2,816,667
Accounts Payable	5,685,378	3,542,694
Accrued Payroll	1,999,234	1,957,134
Due to Other Funds and Agencies	18,942,641	10,000,914
Estimated Tax Refunds	13,000,000	13,000,000
Unexpected Federal Grants-in-Aid Awards	24,751,787	15,098,521
Other Liabilities	3,265,396	1,889,205
Total Current Liabilities	81,551,100	60,743,169
Encumbrances Outstanding	20,278,449	15,530,451
Fund Balance (Deficiency) including continuing Authorizations and Reserve Accounts:		
Amounts Appropriated or Reserved:		
Continuing Authorizations	16,450,678	14,668,545
Reserve for Long-Term Advances to Other Agencies	2,500,000	--
Reserve for Receivables Not to be Collected in Succeeding Year	4,000,000	4,000,000
Reserve for Inventory	632,169	373,812
Reserve for Typhoon Pamela Relief Fund	656,000	619,000
Other Reserves	57,500	57,500
	24,296,347	19,718,857
Fund Balance (Deficiency)	(72,694,269)	(54,148,059)
Commitments and Contingent Liabilities	(48,397,922)	(34,429,202)
	$53,431,627	41,844,418

Source: Peat, Marwick and Mitchell, Government of Guam Financial Statements and Schedules, June 30, 1978 and 1977

No. 52 GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1978

	Revenues	Expenditures	Encumbrances	Total Actual
I. GENERAL FUND				
Revenues:				
Taxes	91,286,635			
Licenses and Permits	759,023			
Fines and Forfeitures	303,424			
Interest and Rentals	137,181			
Immigration Fees	64,518			
Charges for Current Services	537,415			
Other Local Revenue	1,144,451			
Federal Grants-in-Aid:				
Revenue Earned	10,332,233			
Appropriated Receipts	29,256,933			
	133,821,813			
Expenditures and Encumbrances:				
Current Operating Programs				
General Government		23,305,387	566,945	23,872,332
Protection of Life and Property		12,111,183	257,809	12,368,992
Public Health & Community Services		16,673,381	1,259,663	17,933,044
Public Education		48,549,313	1,330,070	49,879,383
Library and Museum		479,104	19,808	498,912
Parks and Recreations		897,794	29,382	927,176
Protection & Development of Resources		3,618,632	170,619	3,789,251
Contribution to Other Funds		3,190,926	– 0 –	3,190,926
Additional Provision for Retirement Fund Benefits		6,200,000	– 0 –	6,200,000
Payment on Rehabilitation Act and Typhoon Loan & Interest		3,027,080	– 0 –	3,027,080
Miscellaneous		161,485	– 0 –	161,485
Prior Year's Operating Encumbrances		118,214,285	3,634,296	121,848,581
Encumbrances		2,227,454	1,709,293	3,936,747
Capital Improvement Projects		6,110,456	5,689,915	11,800,371
Other Continuing Projects		1,276,134	194,379	1,470,513
Federal Grants-in-Aid Receipts Not Included in Above Expenditures		15,463,269	9,050,566	24,513,835
	133,821,813	143,291,598	20,278,449	163,570,047
Less Prior Year's Encumbrances Included in Current Year's Expenditures & Encumbrances				15,530,451
Excess of Expenditures and Encumbrances Over Revenues				(14,217,783)
II. CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS				
Guam Rehabilitation	4,032,765	8,502,806	2,867,071	11,369,877
Land Acquisition Fund	212,000	220,767	.included	202,767
	4,244,765	8,723,573	2,867,071	11,572,644

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(Continuation)

No. 52 GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1978

	Revenues	Expenditures	Encumbrances	Total Actual
III. ENTERPRISE FUNDS AND PUBLIC CORPORATIONS				
Guam Airport Authority	2,651,922	2,371,964	– 0 –	2,371,964
Guam Economic Development Authority/ Related Trust and Agency Funds	215,398	402,524	– 0 –	402,524
Guam Economic Development Fund	729,700	141,766	– 0 –	141,766
Agricultural Development Fund	3,613	6,553	– 0 –	6,553
Agricultural Expense Insurance Fund	2,238	26,130	– 0 –	26,130
Guam Housing Corporation	947,791	738,337	– 0 –	738,337
Guam Housing & Urban Renewal Authority	5,522,256	5,226,945	– 0 –	5,226,945
Guam Memorial Hospital Authority	12,621,625	13,456,396	– 0 –	13,456,396
Guam Rental Corporation	173,801	178,284	– 0 –	178,284
Port Authority of Guam	8,486,857	7,382,208	– 0 –	7,382,208
Public Utility Agency of Guam	5,126,064	7,057,454	– 0 –	7,057,454
University of Guam	10,488,746	10,370,613	– 0 –	10,370,613
	46,970,111	47,359,174	– 0 –	47,359,174
IV. AUTONOMOUS AGENCIES				
Guam Telephone Authority:				
Operating Revenues:				
Local Service	3,744,476			
Toll Service	978,272			
Other	122,845			
	4,845,593			
Operating Expenses:				
General Administration		1,693,073	– 0 –	1,693,073
Maintenance		1,535,754	– 0 –	1,535,754
Depreciation		1,266,520	– 0 –	1,266,520
Traffic Operation		121,119	– 0 –	121,119
Inventory Obsolescense		64,961	– 0 –	64,961
		4,681,427	– 0 –	4,681,427
Operating Income Before Interest Expense, Casualty Loss and Write-Off of Telephone Plant		164,166	– 0 –	164,166
Interest Expense		273,070	– 0 –	273,070
Write-Off of Telephone Plant		555,636	– 0 –	555,636
	4,845,593	5,237,063	– 0 –	5,237,063

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(Continuation)

No. 52 GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1978

	Revenues	Expenditures	Encumbrances	Total Actual
Guam Power Authority:				
Revenues:				
Sales of Electricity	25,165,969			
Property Rental	330,000			
Miscellaneous	298,806			
	25,794,775			
Operating and Maintenance Expenses:				
Production Fuel		20,298,828	– 0 –	20,298,828
Other Production		3,334,824	– 0 –	3,334,824
Transmission and Distribution		1,578,962	– 0 –	1,578,962
Depreciation		2,485,010	– 0 –	2,485,010
Administration		2,378,044	– 0 –	2,378,044
Customer's Accounting		880,995	– 0 –	880,995
Provision for Bad Debts		720,000	– 0 –	720,000
In-Lieu Tax		859,324	– 0 –	859,324
Less Costs Recovered from Power Pool		(8,496,771)	– 0 –	(8,496,771)
		24,039,216	– 0 –	24,039,216
Operating Income	1,755,559			
Other Income :				
Interest Income	516,834			
Elimination of Annual of In-Lieu Tax for Prior Years	814,453			
	1,331,287			
Interest on Debt and Construction Contracts		4,898,945		
	27,126,062	28,938,161	– 0 –	24,039,216
V. COURT SYSTEM FUNDS				
(Public Defender Service Corporation Fund; Police Court Fund; Island Court Fund; Jury Fees Fund)	2,859,616	2,744,735	– 0 –	2,744,735
VI. INTRA-GOVERNMENTAL SERVICE FUND – Special Surplus Property Fund	14,180	1,945	– 0 –	1,945
VII. OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS				
Legislature Operations Fund	3,846,025	4,498,074	462,453	4,960,527
Territorial Highway Fund	5,463,367	8,072,142	(included)	8,072,142
Tourist Attraction Fund	935,952	162,849	145,097	307,946
Housing Revolving Fund	1,415,686	1,612,964	– 0 –	1,612,964

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(Continuation)

No. 52 GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1978

	Revenues	Expenditures	Encumbrances	Total Actual
(VII. Other Special Revenue Funds . . . continued)				
Typhoon Pamela Relief Fund	160,074	646,150	846,305	1,492,455
Abandoned Vehicle and Streetlight Fund	56,177	4,809	– 0 –	4,809
Plant Nursery Revolving Fund	10,746	9,159	– 0 –	9,159
Summer School Fund	40,300	33,366	– 0 –	33,366
Veterans Bonus Fund	142,647	82,688	– 0 –	82,688
Parks Fund	3,147	12,615	– 0 –	12,615
Codes of Guam Printing Fund	17,333	35,765	– 0 –	35,765
Nurse Fund	2,820	8,733	– 0 –	8,733
Prison Farm Fund	724	894	– 0 –	894
Wildlife Conservation Fund	3,271	2,892	– 0 –	2,892
Customs and Quarantine Overtime Fund	178,380	175,691	– 0 –	175,691
Board of Law Examiners Fund	825	– 0 –	– 0 –	– 0 –
	12,277,474	15,358,791	1,453,855	16,812,649
VIII. OTHER TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS				
Land Survey Fund	209,046	158,523	– 0 –	185,523
Individual and Family Grant Program	– 0 –	10,198	– 0 –	10,198
Agana Fractional Lots Revolving Fund	1,196	35,500	– 0 –	35,500
Employee's Workmen's Compensation Fund . .	125,300	137,514	– 0 –	137,514
Public Utility Agency Wastewater Fund	57,247	17,238	– 0 –	17,238
Farmer's Cooperative Association Fund	1,636	1,636	– 0 –	1,636
Farmer's Small Loan Revolving Fund	2,384	6,900	– 0 –	6,900
	396,809	367,509	– 0 –	367,509
TOTAL	232,546,423	252,022,489	24,599,375	271,722,979

Source: Peat, Marwick, and Mitchell, Government of Guam Financial Statements and Schedules, June 30, 1978 and 1977.

No.53 INCOME TAX COLLECTION: FY1969 - FY1978
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Individual	Corporation	Withholding	Miscellaneous	Total
1969	1,847	6,164	13,804	407	22,222
1970	2,193	8,168	15,807	295	26,463
1971	2,966	10,818	16,689	285	30,758
1972	5,087	10,081	23,244	357	38,769
1973	7,911	13,140	29,293	421[1]	50,765
1974	8,112	12,840	25,707	774[1]	47,433
1975	6,932	12,050	21,737	638	41,357
1976	5,500	8,326	25,950	3	39,779
1977	5,271	8,739	22,610	604	37,224
1978	5,546	11,450	21,528	707	39,231

[1] Includes tax rebate collected

Source: Department of Revenue and Taxation, Government of Guam

No. 54 FOOD STAMPS: 1974 - 1978

Year	Participation in Food Stamp Program (monthly averages)		Food Stamp Purchase Amount and Bonus (dollars)		
	Households	Persons	Total[1]	Purchase[2]	Bonus[3]
1974[4]	1,010	5,702	963,897	394,147	569,750
1975	3,333	19,208	12,120,249	4,655,680	7,464,569
1976	4,529[5]	26,052[5]	19,332,105	5,019,170	14,312,935
1977	4,028	22,756	14,784,547	5,279,308	9,505,239
1978	3,526	19,098	13,254,356	4,923,814	8,330,542

[1] Total value of food stamps to recipients available for purchase of food.

[2] Amount paid for by recipients

[3] Bonus or free coupons given to recipients

[4] Food stamp program was instituted in September 1974

[5] Does not include 90,634 emergency coupon recipients (18,330 households) after Typhoon Pamela disaster.

Source: Department of Public Health and Social Services, Government of Guam

No. 55 PUBLIC ASSISTANCE – AVERAGE NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS: FY1969 - 1978

Fiscal Year	AFDC	OAA	APTD	AB	GA	Total
1969	1,349	264	48	7	61	1,729
1970	1,687	313	53	7	99	2,159
1971	2,194	385	67	9	97	2,752
1972	2,639	454	99	10	98	3,300
1973	2,692	484	112	7	52	3,347
1974	2,687	505	122	7	52	3,373
1975	3,095	769	141	7	43	4,055
1976	3,657	567	153	8	46	4,431
1977	4,283	616	181	10	60	5,150
1978	4,831	641	207	14	66	5,759

Definition of categorical codes:

AFDC – Aid to Families with Dependent Children

OAA – Old Age Assistance

AB – Aid to the Blind

APTD – Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled

GA – General Assistance

Source: Department of Public Health and Social Services, Government of Guam

No. 56 PUBLIC ASSISTANCE – ANNUAL EXPENDITURE: FY1969 - 1978
(In dollars)

Fiscal Year	AFDC	OAA	APTD	AB	GA	TITLE XIX (medicaid)	Total
1969	583,629	166,096	33,013	4,399	42,068	0	829,205
1970	709,069	187,890	35,811	5,041	75,935	173,140	1,186,886
1971	1,131,707	296,519	58,036	7,270	90,685	778,518	2,362,735
1972	1,476,844	381,532	91,776	6,789	86,744	375,585	2,419,270
1973	1,481,150	405,277	99,938	6,685	62,577	894,936	2,950,563
1974	1,729,953	454,258	108,527	5,932	48,490	1,338,151	3,685,311
1975	1,724,688	431,313	127,302	5,796	43,430	1,045,691	3,378,220
1976	1,981,275	452,639	130,980	6,895	40,844	778,603	3,391,236
1977	2,552,901	494,470	148,343	8,345	51,310	1,772,748	5,028,117
1978	3,090,077	527,403	170,943	12,507	62,613	1,196,242	5,059,785

Definition of categorical codes:

AFDC – Aid to Families with Dependent Children

OAA – Old Age Assistance

AB – Aid to the Blind

APTD – Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled

GA – General Assistance

Source: Department of Public Health and Social Services, Government of Guam

No. 57 WATER CONSUMPTION: FY1969 - 1978
(In millions of gallons)

Fiscal Year	Residential	Commercial & Government	Total
1969	1,309	677	1,986
1970	1,371	1,214	2,585
1971	1,764	1,121	2,885
1972	—	—	2,994
1973	2,279	1,042	3,321
1974	2,481	1,114	3,595
1975	2,571	1,476	4,047
1976	2,726	1,468	4,194
1977	2,596	1,592	4,188
1978	2,572	1,563	4,135

Source: Public Utilities Agency of Guam, Government of Guam

No. 58 WATER METERS IN USE: FY1969 - 1978

Fiscal Year	Residential	Commercial & Government	Total
1969	10,434	754	11,188
1970	11,626	875	12,501
1971	13,430	975	14,405
1972	14,707	1,095	15,802
1973	15,697	1,202	16,899
1974	16,205	1,206	17,411
1975	17,736	1,223	18,959
1976	17,454	1,446	18,900
1977	18,092	1,195	19,287
1978	18,265	1,224	19,489

Source: Public Utilities Agency of Guam, Government of Guam

No. 59 REVENUE FROM WATER SALES: FY1969 - 1978
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Residential	Commercial & Government	Total
1969	733	365	1,098
1970	931	544	1,475
1971	1,116	501	1,617
1972	1,288	571	1,859
1973	1,485	677	2,162
1974	1,595	817	2,412
1975	1,789	879	2,668
1976	1,801	985	2,786
1977	2,754	1,512	4,266
1978	2,705	1,413	4,118

Source: Public Utilities Agency of Guam, Government of Guam

No. 60 POWER CONSUMPTION: FY1969 - 1978
(In million kilowatt hours. Table revised as of FY1974)

Fiscal Year	Residential	Commercial & Government	Street & Outdoor Lighting	Total
1969	98.7	79.5	2.6	180.8
1970	121.2	97.5	4.2	222.9
1971	144.0	111.3	4.2[R]	259.4
1972	173.1	131.6	4.6	309.3
1973	198.6	162.5	4.4	365.5
1974	225.5	195.1	4.5	425.1
1975	214.9	232.3	4.6	451.8
1976	194.5	236.6	5.0	436.1
1977	182.0	235.0	2.3	419.3
1978	198.9	257.8	4.7	461.4

[R] Revised

Source: Guam Power Authority, Government of Guam

No. 61 POWER CUSTOMERS: FY1969 - 1978
(Table revised as of FY1975)

Fiscal Year	Residential	Commercial & Government	Street & Outdoor Lighting	Total
1969[R]	11,260	1,040	—	12,300
1970[R]	12,203	1,180	2,063[1]	13,383
1971[R]	13,192	1,267	3,388[1]	14,459
1972[R]	14,637	1,438	3,827[1]	16,075
1973[R]	16,379	1,672	663	18,714
1974[R]	17,974	1,939	833	20,746
1975[R]	19,502	2,125	734	22,361
1976[R]	20,269	2,116	846	23,231
1977	19,278	2,178	995	22,451
1978	19,616	2,115	1,251	22,982

[1] Number of fixtures

[R] Revised

Source: Guam Power Authority, Government of Guam

No. 62 REVENUE FROM POWER SALES: FY1969 - 1978
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Residential	Commercial & Government	Street & Outdoor Lighting	Total
1969	2,391	2,175	—[1]	4,566
1970[R]	2,883	2,608	87	5,578
1971[R]	3,854	3,492	158	7,504
1972[R]	4 870	4,419	231	9,520
1973[R]	6,545	5,343	290	12,178
1974[R]	7,981	7,739	332	16,052
1975[R]	12,411	12,848	550	25,809
1976[R]	9,845	11,963	519	22,327
1977	8,695	11,664	216	20,575
1978	10,673	14,086	407	25,166

[1] Combined with commercial and government power consumption

[R] Revised

Source: Guam Power Authority, Government of Guam

No. 63 AVERAGE RESIDENTIAL POWER CONSUMPTION: FY1969 - 1978

Fiscal Year	KWH per Customer	Revenue per KWH (¢)	Revenue per Customer (dollars)
1969	8,766	2.42	212.34
1970	9,932	2.38	236.25
1971	10,916	2.67	291.92
1972	11,826	2.74	324.18
1973	12,125	3.14	380.43
1974	12,547	3.54	444.03
1975	11,020	5.77	636.40
1976	9,595	5.06	485.72
1977	9,438	4.78	451.03
1978	10,142	5.36	544.10

Source: Guam Power Authority, Government of Guam

No. 64 NUMBER OF TELEPHONES IN USE: FY1969 - 1978

Fiscal Year	Residential		Commercial & Government		Total No. of Primary Lines
	Primary Lines	Extensions	Primary Lines	Extensions	
1969[1]	5,407[1]	N/A	746	N/A	6,153
1970[1]	5,292[1]	N/A	1,493	N/A	6,785
1971[1]	6,764[1]	N/A	981	N/A	7,745
1972[1]	6,876[1]	N/A	1,960	N/A	8,836
1973	8,395[2]	—	9,153[2]	—	11,180
1974	8,477	494	3,318	6,199	11,795
1975	10,775	561	4,253	6,466	15,028
1976	8,462	1,729	5,229	8,609	13,691
1977	7,734	N/A	3,185	N/A	10,919
1978	8,930	984	3,402	5,317	12,332

[1] Number of subscribers
[2] Includes extensions
N/A — Not Available
Source: Guam Telephone Authority, Government of Guam

No. 65 TELEPHONE REVENUES: FY1969 - 1978
(In thousand dollars)

Fiscal Year	Residential	Commercial & Government	Toll Service	Other	Total
1969	306	433	—	—	739
1970	239	559	—	—	798
1971	327	611	—	—	938
1972	366	897	—	—	1,263
1973	384	957	—	—	1,341
1974	454	1,285	363	95	2,197
1975	883	2,754	1,233	109	4,979
1976	847	2,515	855	685	4,902
1977	440	2,170	723	1,382	4,715
1978	956	2,618	978	294	4,846

Source: Guam Telephone Authority, Government of Guam

PRIVATE SECTOR

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT: 1979

No. 66 CONSOLIDATED GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS BY SECTOR: 1970 - 1978
($ Thousands)

Year	Agriculture	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation	Wholesale	Retail	Insurance Real Estate Finance	Service	Total[2]
Fiscal 1970	[1]	53,131	6,307	135	29,800	91,092	19,694	26,695	226,854
Fiscal 1971	[1]	69,458	39,833	148	40,232	107,885	24,607	41,228	323,391
Fiscal 1972	[1]	86,269	41,390	213	46,514	162,375	34,568	51,764	423,093
Calendar 1973	543	127,847	62,990	11,009	48,569	180,316	66,726	64,939	562,940
Calendar 1974	726	108,911	113,370	15,209	43,147	200,598	66,726	73,381	621,968
Calendar 1975	1,171	92,794	139,422	13,640	46,903	189,010	58,056	68,940	609,936
Calendar 1976	1,204	63,966	152,223	14,292	46,536	221,837	63,997	70,494	634,549
Calendar 1977[P]	1,458	74,839	150,499	15,246	288,045[3]		65,581	80,209	675,877
Calendar 1978[P]	2,884	111,194	187,496	16,670	54,121	259,194	69,167	85,697	786,423

P — Preliminary Estimates

[1] Prior to 1973, Agriculture was not included in total gross receipts

[2] Totals may not add up exactly due to rounding

[3] Includes Wholesale and Retail

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 67 DEPOSITS OF ALL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS: 1969 - 1978
(In millions of dollars)

As of June 30	Time and Savings[1]	Demand	Total
1969[2]	33.6	29.9	63.5
1970[2]	45.1	25.1	70.2
1971[2]	59.9	27.5	87.4
1972	96.8	57.7	154.5
1973	204.1	75.2	279.3
1974	288.0[R]	70.2[R]	358.2[R]
1975	482.9	72.2	555.1
1976	604.7	83.0	687.7
1977	259.3	83.9	343.2
1978	200.9	328.5	529.4

[1] Includes offshore Time Certificates of Deposit
[2] As of December 31
[R] Revised
Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 68 LOANS OF ALL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS: 1969 - 1978
(In millions of dollars)

As of June 30	Commercial Installment	Consumer Installment	Conventional Mortgage[1]	FHA Mortgage	Other	Total[3]
1969[2]	20.5	26.3	14.0	1.7	0.2	62.7
1970[2]	22.2	26.9	13.1	6.3	27.9	96.4
1971[2]	28.4	30.6	22.8	9.9	4.8	96.5
1972	47.5	33.1	37.9	19.5	6.0	144.0
1973	77.5	42.8	62.2	24.0	14.7	221.2
1974	128.8	47.0	81.1[R]	27.7	10.8	295.3
1975	133.5	41.7	106.1	23.4	12.3	317.1
1976	121.1	46.0	124.3	19.8	6.1	317.3
1977	91.2	60.5	112.2	19.4	8.1	291.4
1978	89.0	75.4	111.2	26.2	28.5	330.3

[1] Conventional mortgage includes business and residential mortgages
[2] As of December 31
[3] Total may not add up exactly due to rounding
[R] Revised
Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 69 LOANS, BY TYPES OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION
(Dollars)

Type of Financial Institution	Quarterly Period as of...	Consumer	Commercial	Conventional Mortgage		FHA	Others	TOTAL
				Residential	Business			
BANKS	September 30, 1977	38,130,898	90,357,292	27,150,434	41,150,657	22,712,218	4,655,974	224,157,473
	December 31, 1977	40,303,992	92,946,138	28,521,300	40,505,132	22,271,223	4,013,232	228,561,017
	March 31, 1978	40,812,489	94,085,535	24,437,018	40,400,605	24,070,144	3,436,049	227,241,840
	June 30, 1978	50,514,280	87,118,729	23,364,144	41,049,243	24,584,441	23,811,500	250,442,337
	September 30, 1978	54,306,275	83,311,689	23,535,345	43,635,573	24,023,394	4,995,152	233,807,428
	December 31, 1978	49,220,137	86,743,822	25,929,683	39,222,501	24,141,060	5,392,035	230,649,238
CREDIT UNION AND SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATIONS	September 30, 1977	13,906,708	N/A	32,758,462	3,351,750	24,898	1,784,683	51,826,501
	December 31, 1977	15,426,414	N/A	27,863,138	6,848,358	17,610	789,851	50,945,371
	March 31, 1978	16,714,297	N/A	33,982,112	8,318,538	16,623	718,326	59,749,896
	June 30, 1978	17,173,095	N/A	42,695,924	2,741,751	15,746	696,564	63,323,080
	September 30, 1978	14,474,149	N/A	43,459,605	4,600,260	14,799	1,210,950	63,759,763
	December 31, 1978	16,435,523	N/A	43,629,619	4,484,032	11,278	1,906,550	66,467,002
OTHERS	September 30, 1977	8,558,081	1,876,200	1,030,943	185,854	88,000	248,460	11,987,538
	December 31, 1977	8,646,515	2,007,523	1,219,866	138,785	29,650	212,365	12,224,704
	March 31, 1978	7,223,918	1,818,669	1,314,485	137,718	1,629,529	4,123,165	16,247,584
	June 30, 1978	7,739,618	1,872,014	1,227,786	63,806	1,629,629	3,996,435	16,529,288
	September 30, 1978	8,063,374	1,764,535	1,387,163	63,414	– 0 –	234,895	11,513,381
	December 31, 1978	9,445,133	1,749,384	732,354	67,676	– 0 –	358,035	12,352,582

N/A — Not Available

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 70 DEPOSITS, BY TYPE OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION
(Dollars)

Type of Financial Institution	Quarterly Period as of . . .	Demand Deposits	Time & Saving Deposits[1]	Total Deposits
BANKS	September 30, 1977	82,953,387	201,899,355	284,852,742
	December 31, 1977	83,186,725	160,330,598	243,517,323
	March 31, 1978	86,064,744	186,373,782	272,438,526
	June 30, 1978	312,541,736	163,522,028	476,063,764
	September 30, 1978	247,057,447	142,768,814	389,826,261
	December 31, 1978	96,763,111	139,317,281	236,080,392
CREDIT UNION AND SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATIONS	September 30, 1977	N/A	45,590,819	45,590,819
	December 31, 1977	N/A	50,229,379	50,229,379
	March 31, 1978	N/A	53,294,710	53,294,710
	June 30, 1978	N/A	51,997,275	51,997,275
	September 30, 1978	N/A	57,627,973	57,627,973
	December 31, 1978	N/A	56,449,178	56,449,178
OTHERS	September 30, 1977	N/A	1,465,544	1,465,544
	December 31, 1977	N/A	1,197,401	1,197,401
	March 31, 1978	N/A	1,174,309	1,174,309
	June 30, 1978	N/A	1,372,370	1,372,370
	September 30, 1978	N/A	1,206,785	1,206,785
	December 31, 1978	N/A	1,209,026	1,209,026

N/A — Not Available

[1] Includes off-shore Time Certificates of Deposits (TCD's)

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 71 TOTAL DEPOSITS, ALL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
(Dollars)

Quarterly Period, as of . . .	Demand Deposits	Time and Savings Deposits[1]	Total Deposits
September 30, 1977	82,953,387	248,955,718	331,909,105
December 31, 1977	83,186,725	211,757,378	294,944,103
March 31, 1978	86,064,744	240,842,801	326,907,545
June 30, 1978	312,541,736	216,891,673	529,433,409
September 30, 1978	247,057,447	201,603,572	448,661,019
December 31, 1978	96,763,111	196,975,485	293,738,596

[1] Includes off-shore Time Certificates of Deposits (TCD's)

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 72 TOTAL LOANS, ALL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
(Dollars)

Quarterly Period, as of . . .	Consumer	Commercial	Conventional Mortgage		FHA	Others	Total
			Residential	Business			
September 30, 1977	60,595,687	92,233,492	60,939,839	44,688,261	22,737,116	6,689,117	287,883,512
December 31, 1977	64,346,921	94,953,661	57,604,304	47,492,275	22,318,483	5,015,448	291,731,092
March 31, 1978	64,750,704	95,904,204	59,733,615	48,856,861	25,716,396	8,277,540	303,239,320
June 30, 1978	75,426,993	88,990,743	67,287,854	43,854,800	26,229,816	28,504,499	330,294,705
September 30, 1978	76,843,798	85,076,224	68,382,113	48,299,247	24,038,193	6,440,997	309,080,572
December 31, 1978	75,100,793	88,493,206	70,291,656	43,774,209	24,152,338	7,656,620	309,468,822

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 73 SECURITIES LICENSES ISSUED: FY1969 - 1978

Fiscal Year	Broker	Agent	Total
1969	4	20	24
1970	7	35	42
1971	8	21	29
1972	10	20	30
1973	8	21	29
1974	5	8	13
1975	5	5	10
1976	6	5	11
1977	4	5	9
1978	5	7	12

Source: Department of Revenue and Taxation, Government of Guam

No. 74 INSURANCE POLICY SUMMARY: 1968 - 1977
(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Direct Premiums Written	Direct Premiums Earned	Direct Losses Paid	Direct Losses Incurred
1968	7,031	6,375	2,604	2,726
1969	8,394	7,938	2,842	3,331
1970	9,492	8,931	3,776	3,557
1971	12,316	11,105	4,950	5,233
1972	15,566	14,230	6,047	7,273
1973	19,366	17,948	8,277	9,108
1974	22,880	21,822	9,499	8,495
1975	22,454	22,924	10,703	11,716
1976	24,322	23,330	47,684	47,321
1977	25,012	23,424	10,103	13,184

Source: Department of Revenue and Taxation, Government of Guam

No. 75 FINANCIAL STATEMENT[1] OF LICENSED INSURANCE COMPANIES: 1968 - 1977
(In millions of dollars)

Year	No. of Companies	Assets	Liabilities	Capital	Surplus
1968	46	24,348	18,431[R]	469	5,448[R]
1969	52	24,962	20,033[R]	516	4,413[R]
1970	57	27,782[R]	22,222	582	4,978
1971	61	68,435	60,800	690	6,945[R]
1972	66	79,950	65,938[R]	736	9,276[R]
1973	77	80,396	71,427	880	8,089
1974	86	84,042	76,718	920	6,404
1975	88	97,009	86,805	942	9,262
1976	91	109,728	93,383	869	10,486
1977	96	124,980	111,174	1,056	12,741

[1] The financial statements filed with the Guam Insurance Office commissioner are those of the parent company.
[R] Revised

Source: Department of Revenue and Taxation, Government of Guam

No. 76 INSURANCE LICENSES ISSUED: FY1969 - 1978

Fiscal Year	General Agents	Sub-Agents	Solicitors	Surplus Brokers	Brokers	Certificates of Authority	Adjusters	Total
1969	60	79	39	—	24	50	2	254
1970	60	112	37	—	27	57	4	297
1971	63	126	24	—	52	68	13	346
1972	64	114	17	—	46	63	17	321
1973	76	120	16	—	66	75	23	376
1974	103	173	15	2	62	83	22	460
1975	114	208	16	3	74	88[1]	26	529
1976	104	333	15	4	125	86	57	724
1977	111	344	15	5	124	86	45	730
1978	117	382	31	6	150	88	46	820

[1] Of the 88 Certificates of Authority issued, there were two (2) withdrawals

Source: Department of Revenue and Taxation

No. 77 NUMBER OF HOME OFFICES OF INSURANCE COMPANIES ISSUED CERTIFICATES OF AUTHORITY: 1968 - 1977

Year	Foreign	Alien	Domestic	Total
1968	43	1	—	44
1969	47	3	—	50
1970	54	3	—	57
1971	56	3	—	59
1972	61	4	—	65
1973	71	6	—	77
1974	78	8	—	86
1975	83	8	—	91
1976	83	8	1	92
1977	86	9	1	96

Source: Department of Revenue and Taxation, Government of Guam

No. 78 MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED ON GUAM: FY1969 - 1978

Fiscal Year	Private	Taxicab	Cargo	Trailer	Motor-Cycle	Dealer	Bus	Special Equipment	Military	Total
1969	22,304	136	2,834	403	1,051	79	25	27	852	27,711
1970	25,086	127	3,645	431	1,301	96	25	35	725	31,471
1971	30,365	100	5,056	658	1,933[R]	86	35	30[R]	1,750	40,013[R]
1972	41,407	148	7,976	922	3,466	112	70	146	1,758	56,005
1973	38,670	170	9,332	1,214	2,271	150	109	153	963	52,932
1974	41,667	190	10,284	1,428	2,033	153	105	121	391	56,372
1975	48,203	200	10,116	1,399	1,613	115	131	60	1,172	63,009
1976	39,914	235	9,732	1,217	1,350	106	71	55	1,476	54,156
1977	40,648	166	12,742	1,578	1,162	70	83	52	1,278	57,779
1978	26,020	119	8,553	1,130	938	33	41	79	1,856	38,769[1]

[R] Revised

[1] A significant number of vehicles were registered after the end of the fiscal year because of a new system of staggered registration introduced during 1978. Data can therefore not be compared to 1977.

Source: Department of Revenue and Taxation, Government of Guam

No. 79 COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT LANDINGS GUAM INTERNATIONAL TERMINAL: FY1969 - 1978

Fiscal Year	Number	Fiscal Year	Number
1969	2,528	1974	7,366
1970	3,651	1975	7,746
1971	4,301	1976	5,119
1972	5,439	1977	5,522
1973	5,844	1978	9,074

Source: Customs and Quarantine Division, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 80 TOTAL REVENUE CARGO: FY1969 - 1978

Fiscal Year	SURFACE (Thousand Revenue Tons)				AIR (Thousand Lbs.)		
	Unloaded	Loaded	Transshipped	Total	Unloaded	Loaded	Total
1969	266.2	53.5	20.1	339.8	4,254	3,029	7,283
1970	406.7	70.1	8.7	485.5	5,197	3,417	8,614
1971	616.2	84.8	18.2	719.2	8,197	3,807	12,004
1972	596.0	117.3	25.7	739.0	12,995	3,883	16,878
1973	668.2	78.7	138.5	885.3[1]	13,287	5,956	19,234
1974	669.8[R]	84.3[R]	104.2[R]	858.3[R]	14,972	9,360	24,332
1975	534.3	115.4	31.0	680.7	15,184	9,141	24,325
1976	441.4	120.9	127.7	690.0	15,303	7,062	22,365
1977	549.3	107.7	177.4	834.4	17,016	6,736	23,753[1]
1978	512.7	78.8	226.8	818.3	13,938	5,433	19,371

[1] Does not add up exactly due to rounding

[R] Revised

Source: Surface - Port Authority of Guam; Air - Guam Airport Authority

No. 81 SURFACECRAFT ARRIVALS, BY ORIGIN, PORT AUTHORITY OF GUAM: FY1969 - 1978

Fiscal Year	Inter-Island	Japan	United States	Other	Total
1969	94	73	61	324	552
1970	128	81	69	330	608
1971	140	129	72	418	759
1972	156	158	44	471	829
1973	124	195	108	523	950
1974	152	227	110	477	966
1975	137	203	124	171	635
1976	197	201	159	263	820
1977	187	174	134	249	744
1978	262	213	125	227	827

Source: Customs and Quarantine Division, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 82 VISITOR/TOURIST MARKET PROFILE: 1973 - 1978
(In Percent)

Country / Year	Total[3] Market Share	SEX			PURPOSE OF TRAVEL		
		Male	Female	DNA	Business	Pleasure	Others[2]
JAPAN							
1973	68.3	42.7	25.6	[1]	2.7	63.0	2.6
1974	66.1	51.8	14.2	[1]	1.2	63.3	1.5
1975	72.7	40.6	29.8	1.3	0.7	54.8	16.1
1976	69.4	34.3	14.1	20.9	2.0	45.4	21.9
1977	63.4	39.5	16.4	7.5	2.2	53.4	7.7
1978	69.6	43.3	20.2	6.1	4.3	57.1	8.2
U.S.A.							
1973	15.4	10.7	4.7	[1]	4.4	6.6	4.4
1974	10.5	7.9	2.6	[1]	2.9	5.2	2.4
1975	10.6	6.5	3.7	[1]	2.4	3.0	4.8
1976	9.4	6.4	1.5	1.5	4.3	1.8	3.4
1977	12.4	7.6	3.1	1.7	6.0	1.9	4.5
1978	13.8	7.1	3.5	3.2	6.4	1.9	5.5
TRUST TERRITORY							
1973	7.0	5.0	2.0	[1]	1.4	2.7	2.9
1974	7.7	6.1	1.7	[1]	1.1	4.2	2.4
1975	8.6	5.4	3.2	[1]	0.7	1.7	6.4
1976	8.3	3.7	1.6	3.1	1.2	1.1	6.0
1977	7.4	4.0	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	4.7
1978	7.3	3.8	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.3	4.6
OTHERS							
1973	9.3	7.3	2.0	[1]	2.9	3.6	2.8
1974	15.7	14.9	0.8	[1]	1.3	12.7	1.8
1975	8.1	7.9	1.4	[1]	0.6	5.6	3.1
1976	12.8	6.6	2.1	4.1	1.6	5.0	6.2
1977	16.8	8.3	5.3	3.2	3.7	5.7	7.4
1978	9.3	4.7	2.6	2.0	1.4	3.7	4.2

DNA — Did Not Answer

[1] Those who did not answer were not included in the market profile

[2] Purpose of travel under "Others" category includes those visiting friends and relatives, those who did not answer, and, prior to April 1975, accompanying family members.

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam; Guam Visitors Bureau (GVB)

No. 83 VISITOR ARRIVALS, BY PURPOSE AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: 1969 - 1978

Year	Total	Business	Pleasure	Other[2]	Japan	U.S.A.	Pacific Trust Territory	Other
1969	58,265	14,264	30,810	13,191	50.0%	32.0%	9.0%	9.0%
1970	73,723	10,531	46,581	16,611	59.8	24.4	7.7	8.1
1971	119,174	13,325	84,885	20,964	70.5	16.6	6.2	6.7
1972	185,399	21,514	139,833	24,052	74.9	15.6	4.0	5.5
1973	241,146	25,622	187,471	28,053	68.3	15.4	7.0	9.3
1974	260,568	12,460	233,891	14,217	66.1	10.5	7.7	15.7
1975	239,695	8,409[1]	128,241[1]	40,342[1]	72.7	10.6	8.6	8.1
1976	201,344	19,495	105,954	75,895	69.4	9.4	8.3	12.9
1977	240,467	31,913	150,118	58,436	63.4	12.4	7.4	16.8
1978	231,975	31,075	148,523	52,377	69.6	13.8	7.3	9.3
Jan.'78	18,691	2,617	11,775	4,299	66.2	12.7	7.2	13.9
Feb.	17,978	2,157	12,225	3,596	68.9	12.3	5.1	13.7
Mar.	26,894	2,958	18,826	5,110	73.4	9.5	4.3	12.8
Apr.	17,094	2,906	10,085	4,103	67.4	14.6	6.5	11.5
May	18,256	3,104	11,136	4,015	66.0	15.9	8.0	10.1
Jun.	13,341	2,268	6,937	4,136	57.6	19.5	11.3	11.6
Jul.	20,492	2,254	13,730	4,508	70.2	14.7	7.5	7.6
Aug.	27,514	2,476	19,260	5,778	77.5	9.5	6.1	6.9
Sep.	14,750	2,360	8,850	3,540	67.1	17.5	9.3	6.1
Oct.	19,207	2,689	12,100	4,418	72.8	14.5	6.8	5.9
Nov.	18,837	2,826	11,679	4,332	70.9	14.9	8.4	5.8
Dec.	18,921	2,460	11,920	4,541	67.3	16.3	10.8	5.6

[1] Data from September to December were not available

[2] Prior to April 1975, "Other" included accompanying family members

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam; Guam Visitors Bureau (GVB)

No. 84 MONTHLY VISITOR & TOURIST ARRIVALS: 1971 - 1978

Year	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
1971													
Visitors	9,095	10,301	11,611	11,383	9,882	12,292	7,093	11,203	6,634	10,254	9,805	9,621	119,174
Tourists	6,016	7,463	8,557	8,471	7,469	8,088	4,503	7,056	4,054	8,273	7,801	7,129	84,880
1972													
Visitors	13,284	13,861	18,063	16,951	15,247	11,448	12,883	19,617	11,741	19,140	18,711	14,453	185,399
Tourists	10,029	10,562	14,522	13,187	11,877	7,052	7,872	15,203	7,561	15,982	15,124	10,862	139,833
1973													
Visitors	18,942	19,340	22,858	18,502	19,669	18,107	18,916	27,078	15,017	19,265	24,159	19,293	241,146
Tourists	15,078	15,143	17,646	13,784	14,319	12,385	13,411	20,471	9,130	17,127	22,154	16,823	187,471
1974													
Visitors	23,533	22,702	29,564	20,110	20,807	16,574	16,733	27,297	15,897	21,483	23,535	22,333	260,568
Tourists	21,062	20,976	27,879	17,958	18,705	14,088	14,457	24,267	13,481	19,291	21,958	19,787	233,909
1975[1]													
Visitors	21,001	19,835	27,153	21,487	26,063	16,474	19,566	25,413	10,894	19,471	20,771	11,567	239,695
Tourists	19,140	18,522	24,967	13,984	17,297	10,581	10,239	13,511	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	128,241[2]
1976													
Visitors	18,888	20,120	23,152	14,892	13,078	7,637	11,897	26,770	14,288	16,786	17,690	16,146	201,344
Tourists	8,311	8,450	8,103	3,872	3,269	3,284	7,376	18,204	9,430	12,085	12,914	10,656	105,954
1977													
Visitors	15,843	20,786	25,106	19,985	23,915	18,725	17,781	26,337	14,701	20,013	19,635	17,600	240,467
Tourists	10,324	14,342	17,072	11,791	14,827	10,436	10,135	16,066	8,380	12,608	12,566	10,560	149,157
1978													
Visitors	18,691	17,978	26,894	17,094	18,256	13,341	20,492	27,514	14,750	19,207	18,837	18,921	231,975
Tourists	11,775	12,225	18,826	10,085	11,136	6,937	13,730	19,260	8,850	12,100	11,679	11,920	148,523

[1] As of April 1975, tourists include accompanying family members

[2] Tourist data were not available for the months of September to December 1975

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam; Guam Visitors Bureau (GVB)

No. 85 TOTAL NUMBER OF HOTEL ROOMS IN GUAM: 1969 - 1978

Year End	Number
1969	520
1970	680
1971	1,020
1972	1,240
1973	2,090
1974	2,250
1975	2,560
1976	2,350
1977	2,080
1978	2,080

NOTE: As of 1977, revised to exclude some apartment units previously included.

Source: Guam Hotel and Restaurant Association;
Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam.

No. 86 NUMBER OF LAND PARCELS, BY MUNICIPALITY: FY 1968 - 1977

(A land parcel is any piece of registered land, regardless of size)

Municipality[1]	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Agana	1,466	1,543	1,446	1,374	1,310	1,306	1,339	1,328	1,314	1,316
Agat	1,530	1,439	1,634	1,653	1,903	2,134	2,203	2,254	2,234	2,267
Asan	483	475	497	520	605	631	636	651	660	671
Barrigada	1,785	1,867	2,042	3,517	3,544	2,812	3,000	3,435	3,571	3,624
Dededo	3,451	3,669	4,168	4,493	5,259	5,787	6,238	6,363	6,636	7,415
Inarajan	563	577	644	668	717	738	778	789	807	812
Machanao	131	133	83	93	112	180	214	287	339	350
Merizo	480	506	507	520	558	594	624	686	702	713
Piti	330	340	371	362	382	406	401	554	564	564
Sinajana	2,663	2,642	2,780	2,720	3,019	3,227	3,419	3,517	3,643	3,609
Sumay	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
Talofofo	335	340	454	483	556	733	660	679	693	693
Umatac	171	170	178	169	183	47	201	208	203	209
Yigo	567	575	599	835	1,007	1,296	1,434	1,553	1,737	1,889
Yona	593	595	602	653	694	733	746	927	1,020	1,005
TOTAL	14,552	14,876	16,010	18,065	19,854	20,629	21,898	23,236	24,128	25,141

[1] Legal Municipal Division created by executive order.

Source: Department of Revenue and Taxation, Government of Guam.

No. 87 APPRAISED VALUE OF LAND, BY MUNICIPALITY: FY1968 - 1977
(In thousands of dollars)

Municipality[1]	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975[3]	1976	1977
Agana	9,916	12,373	11,763	12,463	12,748	12,734	25,864	26,074	26,454	26,472
Agat	3,026	4,483	4,592	5,486	6,370	7,105	31,979	33,643	32,750	32,770
Asan	1,195	1,352	1,401	1,509	2,127	2,161	13,954	12,766	12,867	12,880
Barrigada	6,311	8,559	9,030	9,278	10,979	11,437	71,757	73,923	72,977	73,040
Dededo	16,560	23,192	25,033	27,176	29,734	31,596	223,341	225,303	227,067	227,088
Inarajan	1,606	1,798	1,929	1,934	1,991	2,087	20,896	20,704	16,770	16,768
Machanao	575	689	687	651	669	794	8,137	9,608	11,727	11,727
Merizo	564	737	730	744	791	857	8,433	7,884	7,832	7,832
Piti	1,037	1,322	1,404	1,390	1,422	1,462	9,760	10,566	10,212	10,212
Sinajana	8,980	12,558	12,652	12,665	13,774	14,743	62,230	60,183	61,166	61,379
Sumay	8	11	11	11	11	11	122	122	122	122
Talofofo	1,190	1,481	1,550	1,590	1,713	1,845	12,909	13,052	13,199	13,201
Umatac	201	246	265	250	265	270	1,660	1,677	1,764	1,764
Yigo	2,353	2,817	1,804	3,619	4,248	4,853	43,408	53,151	45,455	45,863
Yona	2,659	2,871	3,058	3,069	3,164	3,302	47,709	50,795	54,365	54,369
TOTAL[2]	56,180	74,490	75,909	81,835	90,006	95,257	582,160	599,451	594,727	595,487

[1] Legal municipal division created by executive order.

[2] May not agree due to rounding.

[3] Assessed value

Source: Department of Revenue and Taxation, Government of Guam

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No. 88 ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE: FY1968 - 1977
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Land	Building	Total
1968	19,663	22,071	41,734
1969	26,071	30,620	56,691
1970	26,860	34,673	61,533
1971	28,642	48,712	77,354
1972	31,501	63,326	94,827
1973	33,340	82,699	116,039
1974[1]	203,756	130,448	334,204
1975	209,790	152,003	361,793
1976	208,154	156,531	364,685
1977	208,420	159,428	367,848

[1] The increase in 1974 assessments was attributable to the implementation of the 1972 reevaluation pursuant to Public Laws 12-162, and 11-74.
Source: Department of Revenue and Taxation, Government of Guam

No. 89 APPRAISED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE: FY1968 - 1977
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Land	Building	Total
1968	56,180	63,059	119,239
1969	74,490	87,487	161,977
1970	76,742	99,066	175,808
1971	81,835	139,315	221,150
1972	90,005	180,932	270,937
1973	95,258	236,283	331,541
1974[1]	582,161	372,710	954,871
1975	599,400	434,292	1,033,692
1976	594,727	453,851	1,048,578
1977	595,487	455,509	1,050,996

[1] The increase in 1974 appraised value was attributable to the implementation of the 1972 reevaluation pursuant to Public Laws 12-52 and 11-74.
Source: Department of Revenue and Taxation, Government of Guam

No. 90 REAL ESTATE TAX VALUATION: FY1968 - 1977
(In dollars)

Fiscal Year	Land	Building	Total
1968	589,984	662,117	1,252,101
1969	782,145	918,613	1,700,758
1970	805,789	1,040,195	1,845,984
1971	859,268	1,461,367	2,320,635
1972	945,047	1,899,789	2,844,836
1973	1,000,210	2,480,980	3,481,190
1974	1,018,782	1,304,484	2,323,266
1975	1,048,951	1,520,024	2,568,975
1976	1,040,770	1,565,312	2,606,082
1977	1,042,100	1,565,312	2,607,412

Source. Department of Revenue and Taxation, Government of Guam

No. 91 NUMBER OF BUILDINGS, BY MUNICIPALITY: FY1968 - 1977
(Excludes military and local Government-owned buildings)

Municipality[1]	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Agana	444	438	432	438	448	458	443	445	435	385
Agat	1,245	1,245	1,280	1,305	1,385	1,604	1,667	1,682	1,705	1,227
Asan	583	393	396	416	410	430	429	441	443	393
Barrigada	1,686	1,603	1,724	1,815	1,915	2,200	2,240	2,779	2,753	2,221
Dededo	2,990	3,318	3,812	4,272	4,775	5,420	5,998	5,914	5,919	6,027
Inarajan	317	336	333	377	387	425	428	453	442	375
Machanao	47	64	68	64	79	113	117	116	116	109
Merizo	285	290	322	339	358	364	378	365	369	361
Piti	290	268	262	286	309	317	329	440	404	375
Sinajana	2,487	2,498	2,654	2,524	2,644	2,705	2,920	2,901	2,858	2,459
Sumay	7	11	11	11	11	11	13	13	13	5
Talofofo	319	257	275	319	345	392	390	427	403	399
Umatac	117	131	133	134	137	150	154	150	149	133
Yigo	336	426	426	454	551	612	717	729	1,024	927
Yona	423	436	453	461	481	508	534	713	716	692
TOTAL	11,576	11,714	12,581	13,215	14,235	15,709	16,757	17,568	17,749	16,088

[1] Legal municipal division created by executive order.

Source: Department of Revenue and Taxation, Government of Guam

No. 92 APPRAISED VALUE OF BUILDINGS, BY MUNICIPALITY: FY1968 - 1977
(In thousands of dollars)

Municipality[1]	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975[4]	1976	1977
Agana	7,955	9,994	10,740	11,186	14,575	23,696	34,456	36,305	37,293	37,866
Agat	3,956	5,073	5,776	22,088	24,804	32,289	45,526	45,940	45,328	45,379
Asan	2,352	2,737	2,918	3,220	3,586	4,082	5,613	6,477	6,492	6,526
Barrigada	6,669	8,414	9,333	10,549[R]	13,852	19,511	28,356	54,102	53,692	54,002
Dededo	22,457	34,090	39,990	56,965[R]	80,860	104,857	176,555	195,347	206,867	207,355
Inarajan	820	1,009	1,120	1,227	1,603	1,881	3,117	3,823	3,607	3,607
Machanao	81	111	156	149	265	590	1,024	971	986	986
Merizo	505	783	1,125	1,404	693	1,948	2,830	2,781	2,960	2,960
Piti	2,055	2,623	2,719	3,307	3,660	4,133	5,935	10,414	10,150	10,150
Sinajana	12,281	16,668	17,459	21,673	25,900	29,497	44,738	48,528	47,986	48,132
Sumay	65	101	101	101	101	101	117	117	117	117
Talofofo	1,218	1,753	1,878	2,099	2,765	3,223	4,662	5,704	5,583	5,583
Umatac	141	194	233	284	297	383	668	701	7,351	7,351
Yigo	972	1,679	2,836	2,081[R]	3,323	4,442	8,310	8,878	11,195	11,195
Yona[2]	0	0	0	2,844[R]	3,650	5,650	10,803	14,205	14,244	14,300
TOTAL[3]	61,527	85,229	96,384	139,177	179,934	236,283	372,710	434,293	453,851	455,509

[1] Legal municipal division created by executive order

[2] Yona figures excluded in total in 1968 - 1970

[3] May not agree due to rounding

[4] Assessed value

[R] Revised

Source: Department of Revenue and Taxation, Government of Guam

No. 93 VALUE OF BUILDING AND NUMBER OF CONSTRUCTION PERMITS: FY1969 - 1978
(In thousands of dollars)

Type of Construction		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Residential	N	631	6,778	840	10,336	1,425	20,790	1,858	32,412	966	22,423
	A	723	1,684	705	1,494	631	2,113	1,893	3,985	1,193	4,173
Apartments &	N	18	701	37	1,619	43	3,666	131	12,887	90	11,999
Dormitories	A	5	37	9	100	8	292	27	424	13	254
Hotel	N			2	6,922	3	5,275	5	11,560	6	11,440
	A			3	339	2	15	11	188	5	86
Condominium	N							1	200	2	1,625
	A										
Commercial	N	26	5,045	53	6,483	99	8,308	97	24,845	69	6,771
	A	29	174	76	1,350	119	1,068	493	1,744	247	1,643
Industrial	N	4	79	13	5,841			47	2,509	38	2,325
	A					1	20	20	851	18	348
Religious &	N	4	338	1	50			2	250	7	732
Nonprofit	A							22	297	18	140
Government	N							6	136		
of Guam	A							3	150		
Miscellaneous		93	264	280	1,538	615	1,874			35	2,466
TOTAL[1]		1,533	15,100	2,019	36,072	2,946	43,421	4,616	92,438	2,707	66,425

		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
Residential	N	1,985	53,330	639	17,635	467	13,006	1,023	32,314	711	21,684
	A	1,004	6,518	656	4,774	454	2,990	812	10,587	569	7,033
Apartments &	N	42	11,941	5	2,399	1	90	5	588	4	1,471
Dormitories	A	16	502	5	157	3	31	6	169	3	74
Hotel	N	3	8,360								
	A	10	3,134	5	399			7	479	4	110
Condominium	N			1	4,000						
	A										
Commercial	N	93	19,424	45	4,770	30	8,591	41	3,768	35	3,921
	A	205	2,606	91	1,250	96	1,875	146	3,474	87	2,275
Industrial	N	5	917	2	563	1	15			1	40
	A										
Religious &	N	6	795	5	824			1	42	2	130
Nonprofit	A	17	560	12	285	8	165	9	359	6	126
Government	N			16	349	205	12,211	104	15,477	321	18,817
of Guam	A			23	30	10	108	23	2,343	30	3,610
Miscellaneous		114	8,615	210	14,304	249	1,327	239	5,628	288	2,199
TOTAL[1]		3,500	116,702	1,715	51,738	1,524	40,408	2,416	75,227	2,061	61,490

N — New

A — Addition

[1] Totals may not add up exactly due to rounding

Source. Department of Public Works, Government of Guam

No. 94 NUMBER OF RENTAL UNITS AND VACANCY RATE BY MUNICIPALITY: JUNE 1978

	Number of Multi Family Units[1]	Vacancy Rate	Number of Single Family Units	Vacancy Rate
AGANA	78	31%	13	8%
AGANA HEIGHTS	44	27%	22	14%
AGAT	52	13%	29	7%
ASAN/MAINA	16	31%	14	36%
BARRIGADA	80	25%	45	13%
CHALAN PAGO	16	12%	6	0%
DEDEDO	209	13%	178	11%
INARAJAN	16	69%	6	17%
MANGILAO	218	28%	39	13%
MERIZO	2	50%	7	0%
MONGMONG/TOTO/MAITE	100	14%	33	12%
PITI	4	0%	6	17%
SANTA RITA	6	17%	20	5%
SINAJANA	81	5%	26	19%
TALOFOFO	83	67%	16	12%
TAMUNING	959	11%	99	5%
UMATAC	0	—	0	—
YIGO	59	37%	70	9%
YONA	16	0%	19	11%
UNKNOWN	53	25%	11	27%
TOTAL	2,092	19%	659	11%

[1] Excludes Condominiums

Source: Rental Unit Survey, June 1978; Bureau of Planning, Government of Guam

No. 95 NUMBER OF SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING RENTAL UNITS BY VACANCY RATE AND RENT PER MONTH: JUNE 1978

Rent per Month	Number of Units	Number Occupied	Vacancy Rate
0 - 50	26	13	50%
51 - 100	72	66	8%
101 - 150	118	104	12%
151 - 200	167	153	8%
201 - 250	113	101	11%
251 - 300	83	75	10%
301 - 350	35	32	9%
351 - 400	24	24	0%
401 - 450	10	10	0%
451 - 500	3	3	0%
501 - 550	3	3	0%
551 - 600	3	3	0%
601+	2	0	100%
TOTAL	659	587	11%

Source: Rental Unit Survey, June 1978; Bureau of Planning, Government of Guam

No. 96 NUMBER OF POUNDS AND MARKET VALUE OF LOCAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: FY1969 - 1978

Fiscal Year	Fruits and Vegetables		Poultry		Pork		Beef		Eggs		TOTAL VALUE	
	Value ($)	Thousand Lbs.	Value ($)	Thousand Lbs.	Value ($)	Thousand Lbs.	Value ($)	Thousand Lbs.	Value ($)	Thousand Lbs.	Current Dollar Value	1972 Constant Dollar Value[1]
1969	404,919	2,230	47,002	131	420,675	561	187,042	290	913,500	1,305	1,973,138	2,004,609
1970	430,556	2,411	70,200	195	308,850	412	157,784	242	1,505,000	2,150	2,472,390	2,510,824
1971	354,973	1,820	60,272	161	327,682	437	124,581	185	1,319,838	1,858	2,187,346	2,160,991
1972	478,264	2,504	72,848	195	336,649	450	106,155	157	1,445,689	2,065	2,439,605	2,440,300
1973	622,700	3,129	84,000	210	413,000	550	98,000	140	1,628,000	2,265	2,845,700	2,768,563
1974	798,100	3,485	92,000	230	525,000	700	91,000	130	1,725,000	2,436	3,231,000	3,067,347
1975	937,600	3,750	116,000	258	750,000	997	87,000	116	2,099,000	2,500	3,989,600	3,388,223
1976	329,800	1,199	57,460	120	428,098	513	61,775	79	2,204,000	2,008	3,081,133	2,117,487
1977	1,842,100	3,684	59,094	118	535,572	616	61,381	75	2,314,000	2,108	4,812,147	2,735,407
1978	3,639,470	6,617	80,600	124	889,950	1,047	62,050	73	2,527,800	2,298	7,199,870	3,752,342

NOTE: The value of livestock is calculated using live weight

[1] Constant dollar value was computed using the average 1972 market value for each category of agricultural product. No adjustment was made for changes in composition of the fruits and vegetables category.

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Guam; Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 97 LOCAL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION, BY DOMESTIC OUTLETS: FY1969 - 1978

Fiscal Year	RETAIL STORES		FARMERS		MILITARY		ALL OUTLETS	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds[1]	Dollars
1969	828,223	151,494	1,230,573	220,672	171,697	32,753	2,230,493	404,919
1970	1,481,645	256,176	474,526	93,614	131,869	22,589	2,088,040	372,379
1971	1,197,080	230,504	258,858	53,473	81,363	16,273	1,537,301	300,250
1972	1,293,840	274,850	297,990	69,020	94,552	28,849	1,686,382	372,719
1973	2,119,360	576,184	286,172	64,106	80,367	26,712	2,485,899	667,002
1974	2,235,775	513,334	386,430	91,352	83,671[2]	27,278[2]	2,705,876	631,973
1975	2,414,260	608,152	451,015	117,083	88,394	29,294	2,953,669	754,529
1976	809,625	404,813	239,888	119,944	59,972	29,986	1,109,485	554,745
1977	2,394,702	1,197,351	736,831	368,416	184,208	92,104	3,315,741	1,657,871
1978	5,308,700	2,654,350	833,333	416,667	206,783	103,392	6,348,816	3,174,409

[1] May not tally with total production (preceding table) due to home consumption, wastage, etc.

[2] Preliminary

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Guam

No. 98 LIVESTOCK POPULATION: FY1969 - 1978

Fiscal Year	Poultry[1]	Carabaos	Cattle	Goats	Hogs[2]	Horses
1969	87,040	549	6,950	600	7,950	135
1970	130,000	500	5,800	1,050	8,750	130
1971	107,150	322	4,450	982	6,699	136
1972	120,776	316	4,112	897	8,325	141
1973	133,235	298	3,986	785	8,619	132
1974	139,110	256	2,771	537	10,463	118
1975	142,537	259	2,502	492	11,726	126
1976	91,360	247	1,829	504	8,442	120
1977	95,928	235	1,647	455	10,130	123
1978	147,875	314	1,493	432	10,637	135

[1] Represents only laying chickens

[2] Approximately 25% are breeding stock, with a proportion of 1 boar to 3 sows

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Guam

No. 99 PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY CROPS: FY1975 - 1978

Crop	1975 (Pounds)	1976 (Pounds)	1977 (Pounds)	1978 (Pounds)
Watermelon	360,814	63,081	818,000	3,323,326
Cucumber	152,389	102,981	619,200	979,200
Head Cabbage	235,936[1]	46,100	422,000	67,490
Sweet Potato	99,024	44,590	216,200	216,602
Eggplant	388,241	44,721	198,000	206,100
Cantaloupe and Melons	189,020	29,897	192,000	590,400
Chinese Cabbage	[1]	26,083	180,000	36,934
Cooking Banana	458,467[2]	51,537	149,520	97,205
Tomato	299,583	26,558	144,000	207,300
Eating Banana	[2]	142,000	142,200	91,874
Long Beans	N/A	55,539	94,090	198,000

[1] Head and Chinese cabbage total 235,936

[2] Cooking and eating banana total 458,467

N/A — Not Available

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Guam

No. 100 INTERNATIONAL TRADE: FY1969 - 1978

Fiscal Year	Imports	Exports	Trade Deficit ($)
1969	55,594,080	1,076,352[1]	(54,517,728)
1970	96,402,314	5,832,316	(90,569,998)
1971	115,029,876	10,494,743	(104,535,133)
1972	166,767,662	16,403,416	(150,364,246)
1973	211,130,608	10,939,062	(200,191,546)
1974	259,089,275	19,992,624	(239,096,651)
1975	266,249,576	28,488,984	(237,760,590)
1976	267,592,589	25,180,293	(242,412,296)
1977*	269,000,000	30,706,000	(238,294,000)
1978*	272,000,000	34,192,000	(237,808,000)

*Estimates

[1] Does not include exports to U.S. mainland due to unavailability of both Shipper's Export Declaration forms and statistics from the Foreign Trade Division, U.S. Bureau of Census.

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 101 EXPORTS
2ND QUARTER CALENDAR YEAR 1977
(Value by countries)

SITC Code	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	Qty. Unit	Quantity	Total Value	United States	Japan	Hongkong & Taiwan	Philippines	Trust Territory and other Countries
	FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS								
0111	Beef & veal – fresh, chilled, frozen	Lb.	24,425	19,799					19,799
0113	Pork – fresh, chilled, frozen	Lb.	2,284	2,238					2,238
0114	Poultry, offals (except liver) fresh or frozen	Lb.	44,009	24,164					24,164
0116	Offals – bovine, equine, etc. fresh or frozen	Lb.	240	142					142
0121	Pork – dried, salted, smoked	Lb.	443	601					601
0134	Sausages, bologna, frankfurters, whether or not in airtight containers	Lb.	1,292	2,090					2,090
0138	Meat & meat products, prepared or preserved	Lb.	12,677	9,984					9,984
0221	Milk & cream – condensed or evaporated	Lb.	2,925	1,206					1,206
0222	Milk & cream – dry	Lb.	759	207					207
0230	Butter & anhydrous milk fat	Lb.	582	323					323
0313	Shellfish – fresh, frozen, salted, etc.	Lb.	200	528					528
0320	Fish in airtight container & fish preparation	Lb.	2,102	1,433					1,433
0422	Rice – milled	Lb.	106,431	52,847					52,847
0483	Macaroni, noodles & similar products	Lb.	420	389					389
0484	Bakery products	Lb.	614	307					307
0488	Malt extract, prep. of flour, starch, etc.	Lb.	240	158					158
0542	Vegetables – leguminous, dried	Lb.	1,940	157					157
0613	Sugar – cane & beet, raw or refined	Lb.	10,800	3,786					3,786
0620	Sugar confectionary (no cocoa)	Lb.	730	413					413
0711	Coffee – green or roasted	Lb.	1,053	1,352					1,352
0713	Coffee extracts – concentrated	Lb.	398	6,535					6.535
0914	Prepared edible fats, nec – margarine	Lb.	1,184	263					263
0990	Mustard, sauces, seasonings, vinegar & soups, etc.	Lb.	6,484	3,351					3,351
0991	Food preparations, nec.	Lb.	4,142	3,698					3,698
	DIVISION TOTAL			135,971					135,971
	BEVERAGES & TOBACCO								
1110	Beverages, nec. – non-alcoholic	Gal.	12,011	21,075					21,075
1121	Wines of fresh grapes & grape must	Wg.	672	2,888					2,888
1123	Ale, beer, porter, stout	Gal.	104,348	195,804					195,804
1124	Beverages – distilled, alcoholic	Gal.	4,664	43,554					43,554
1221	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos	M.	–	83					83
1222	Cigarettes	M.	10,082	101,067					101,067
1223	Chewing & smoking tobacco	Lb.	375	936					936
	DIVISION TOTAL			365,407					365,407
	CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE, EXCEPT FUELS								
2433	Lumber – hardwood, rough sawed surface worked	Mbf.	37	13,946					13,946

No. 102 EXPORTS
2ND QUARTER CALENDAR YEAR 1977
(Value by countries)

SITC Code	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	Qty. Unit	Quantity	Total Value	United States	Japan	Hongkong & Taiwan	Philippines	Trust Territory and other Countries
2670	Waste materials from textile fabric incl. rag	Lb.	500	7,550					7,550
2763	Sodium chloride or salt	Stn.	2	832					832
2820	Iron & steel scrap	Stn.	1,661	137,025			137,025		
2840	Nonferrous metal scrap, zinc including blue powder	Lb.	216,246	59,503	49,703		9,800		
	DIVISION TOTAL			218,856	49,703		146,825		22,328
	MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS AND RELATED MATERIAL								
3324	Risidual fuel oils	Bbl.	502,479	6,050,553	3,307,782		2,742,771		
3325	Lubricating oils & greases	Bbl.	1,067	91,576					91,576
3330	Crude petroleum & petroleum products	Bbl.	255	17,728					17,728
	DIVISION TOTAL			6,159,857	3,307,782		2,742,771		109,304
	CHEMICALS								
5321	Dying extracts of vegetable & animal origin, nec.	Lb.	120	108					108
5333	Prepared paints, enamels, lacquers	Gal.	–						
5417	Medical & pharmaceutical preparation, compound, mixtures	Lb.	–						
5530	Cosmetics & other toilet preparations, nec.	Lb.	72	4,423					4,423
5541	Soaps	Lb.	1,216	953					953
5542	Surface active agents (detergents), etc.	Lb.	4,796	3,474					3,474
	DIVISION TOTAL			8,958					8,958
	MANUFACTURED GOODS CLASSIFIED CHIEFLY BY MATERIAL								
6210	Rubber in various forms vulcanized, etc.	Lb.	80	150					150
6324	Builders woodwork & prefab. buildings	Lb.	6,000	10,120					10,120
6329	Wood manufactures – domestic or decorations	Lb.	–	–					–
6421	Paperbags, paperboard boxes, containers	Lb.	2,144	1,304					1,304
6429	Article of paper pulp or paperboard	Lb.	–	1,191					1,191
6569	Made-up articles of textile material, nec.	Lb.	–	798					798
6612	Cement	Bbl.	183	15,840					15,840
6732	Iron & steel bars & rods & hollow drill steel	Lb.	67,998	9,919					9,919
6748	Iron & steel plates & sheets – coated, nec.	Lb.	5,555	1,575					1,575
6770	Iron & steel wire, exc. insulated electric	Lb.	700	310					310
6782	Carbon alloy & stainless steel, pipes & tubes	Lb.	32,097	5,565					5,565
6784	High pressure hydroelectric conduits, all steel grades	Lb.	6,353	888		888			
6785	Iron or steel pipes & tubes, fittings	Lb.	80	963					963
6911	Finished structural parts & structures – iron & steel	Lb.	18,788	16,277					16,277
6912	Finished structural parts & structures – aluminum	Lb.	11,000	2,400					2,400

No. 103 EXPORTS
2ND QUARTER CALENDAR YEAR 1977
(Value by countries)

SITC Code	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	Qty. Unit	Quantity	Total Value	United States	Japan	Hongkong & Taiwan	Philippines	Trust Territory and other Countries
6922	Containers for trans goods – iron, steel, aluminum	No.	14	44,000			44,000		
6941	Nails, tacks, etc. – iron, steel, copper, aluminum	Lb.	1,220	765					765
6942	Bolts, nuts, screws, etc. – iron, steel, copper	Lb.	507	298					298
6951	Hand tools for agriculture or forestry	Lb.	–	2,300				2,300	
6952	Tools, nec., for hand or machine use	Lb.	1,055	5,000					5,000
6972	Domestic utensils, etc., of base metals	Lb.	55	70				70	
6981	Hardware of base metals including locks	Lb.	–	597					597
	DIVISION TOTAL			120,330		888	44,000	2,370	73,072
	MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT								
7121	Agricultural machinery for cult, etc., soil & parts	No.	1	2,500				2,500	
7122	Agricultural machinery for harvesting etc., & parts	No.	13	4,250				4,250	
7141	Typewriters & check-writing machines	No.	5	821				25	796
7149	Office machines, nec., & office machine parts	No.	–	74,188					74,188
7151	Machine tools for working metal	No.	–	6,402					6,402
7173	Sewing machines & parts	No.	4	1,196					1,196
7184	Construction & mining machines, nec., & parts	No.	22	9,454		9,454			
7185	Mineral working & glass working machinery & parts	No.	1	12,186					12,186
7191	Heating & cooling machine & equip. & parts	No.	5	18,143				150	17,993
7192	Pumps, centrifuges, etc. & parts	No.	9	13,200					13,200
7193	Mechanical handling machine & equipment & parts	No.	1	11,488					11,488
7196	Nonelectrical machines, nec. & parts	No.	25	125				125	
7199	Parts, molds & accessories for machinery, nec.	Lb.	4,387	5,633		5,585			48
7221	Electric power machine & parts	No.	162	11,479				11,479	
7222	Electric apparatus for making electric circuits	Lb.	1,477	6,982	3,000				3,982
7232	Electrical insulators, fittings, etc.	Lb.	5,098	6,946					6,946
7241	Television broadcast receivers	No.	21	9,342				200	9,142
7250	Electric household equip. & appliances & parts	No.	52	21,589				395	21,194
7292	Electric lamps & parts, nec.	No.	1,305	583					583
7296	Electric mechanical hand tools & parts	No.	1	280				280	
7320	Passenger cars - sedan	No.	4	35,804				10,889	24,915
7322	Pickups (foreign & domestics)		3	8,850				8,850	
7324	Trucks & buses all makes & models	No.	1	5,000		5,000			
7355	Ships & boats, except military incl. spec. pur.	No.	1	5,750					5,750
	DIVISION TOTAL		–	272,191	3,000	20,039		39,143	210,009
	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES								
8210	Furniture	Lb.	17,714	13,330				90	13,240
8310	Travel goods, handbags, personal goods	Lb.	–	33,805		12,050			21,755
8411	Clothing – textile fabric, knit or crocheted	Dz.	–	100,551			100,551		

No. 104 EXPORTS
2ND QUARTER CALENDAR YEAR 1977
(Value by countries)

SITC Code	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	Qty. Unit	Quantity	Total Value	United States	Japan	Hongkong & Taiwan	Philippines	Trust Territory and other Countries
8412	Accessories – textile fabric - not knit or crocheted	Dz.	35	5,732					5,732
8413	Clothing & accessories of leatner	Lb.	–	8,283			5,800		2,483
8510	Footwear – new, etc. military & orthopedic	Pr.	199	541					541
8614	Cameras – still and flash & parts		3	13,152		13,152			
8618	Meters & counters, except parts – nonelectric	No.	4	5,800					5,800
8619	Measuring, control, etc. instruments, nec.	Lb.	380	15,000					15,000
8641	Watches, watch cases & case parts	No.	53	19,935			14,553		5,382
8643	Watch movements, clock cases & watch parts	–		117,868	77,630	40,238			
8918	Musical instruments, nec.	No.	70	64,360	64,175				185
8930	Plastic articles – finished – artificial plastic	Lb.	250	588					588
8942	Children's toys, Christmas decorations, etc.		–	100					100
8951	Office equipment & supplies base metal	Lb.	–	96					96
8952	Pens, pencils, nibs, points, crayons, chalk	Lb.	–	58					58
8971	Jewelry, goldsmiths wares, etc. precious metal	Lb.	15	51,843	3,472		14,539		33,832
8972	Jewelry – not precious or semi-precious - costume	Lb.	24	5,958					5,958
8991	Articles & manufactures of carving or molding material	Lb.	505	6,227					6,227
8993	Candles, tapers, matches, smokers, etc.	Lb.	20	1,250					1,250
	DIVISION TOTAL			464,477	145,277	65,440	135,443	90	118,227
	COMMODITIES & TRANSACTIONS NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND								
9410	Animals, nec. - live, incl. zoo animals	Lb.	–	28,150			28,150		
	DIVISION TOTAL			28,150			28,150		
	GRAND TOTAL			7,774,197	3,505,762	86,367	3,097,189	41,603	1,043,276

No. 105 EXPORTS
2ND QUARTER CALENDAR YEAR 1977
(Value by countries)

Schedule B Code	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	Qty. Unit	Quantity	Total Value	United States	Japan	Hongkong & Taiwan	Philippines	Trust Territory and other Countries
	LOW VALUE COMMODITIES								
	(Obtained from invoices under $5,000 total value)								
0	Food & live animals			652,887					
1	Beverages & tobacco			496,530					
2	Crude materials inedible			115,624					
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants			43,155					
4	–			–					
5	Chemicals			29,782					
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material			341,599					
7	Machinery & equipment			230,055					
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles			497,277					
9	Commodities & transaction not classified according to kind			860,981					
	GRAND TOTAL – LOW VALUE			3,267,890					
	SUPPLEMENTAL COMMODITES								
0311	Fish, excpet shellfish – fresh, chilled, frozen	Lb.	33,910	10,766	10,766				
6832	Nickel & nickel alloys – wrought	Lb.	1,241	2,410	2,410				
6895	Base metals, nec. – unworked; worked	Lb.	3,355	1,141	1,141				
6932	Wire – fencing, iron or steel	Lb.	6,551	1,228	1,228				
7262	X-ray & radiological apparatus	No.	–	7,000	7,000				
7328	Motor vehicle & tractor parts	Lb.	–	5,301	5,301				
8414	Clothing, accessories, etc. – knit	Doz.	400	3,800	3,800				
8929	Printed matters	Lb.	–	5,000	5,000				
8999	Other manufactured articles, nec.	Lb.	–	2,528	2,528				
9310	Special transactions not classified by kind	Lb.	–	1,697,934	1,697,934				
	DIVISION TOTAL			1,737,108	1,737,108				
	GRAND TOTAL – HIGH VALUE			9,511,305	5,242,870	86,367	3,097,189	41,603	1,043,276
	GRAND TOTAL – LOW VALUE			3,267,890					
	TOTAL EXPORTS			12,779,195					

No. 106 GUAM'S TOTAL IMPORTS
1ST & 2ND QUARTERS CY 1977
(Commodity Values are on the basis of CIF — Cost, Insurance, Freight and Handling)

Schedule B Code	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	Qty. Unit	1ST QUARTER Quantity	1ST QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER Quantity	2ND QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER VALUE BY COUNTRY United States	Japan	Hongkong & Taiwan	Philippines	Other Countries
	FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS										
0013	Swine – live	No.	–	–	102	41,219	41,219	–	–	–	–
0111	Beef & veal, except offals - fresh, chilled, frozen	Lb.	518,162	464,768	2,133,971	1,631,413	799,660	–	–	–	831,753
0112	Sheep & goat meat, except offals - fresh, chilled, frozen	Lb.			879	1,192	1,117	–	–	–	75
0113	Pork, except offals - fresh, frozen	Lb.	303,256	234,259	644,629	575,569	575,488	–	–	–	81
0114	Poultry, offals, except liver - fresh, frozen	Lb.	795,729	398,613	2,092,076	980,485	980,485	–	–	–	–
0116	Offals – bovine, equine, etc - fresh, frozen	Lb.	–	–	186,495	92,273	69,195	–	–	–	23,078
0118	Poultry liver – fresh or frozen	Lb.	–	–	240	157	157	–	–	–	–
0119	Meat & edible offals, including small game – fresh, frozen	Lb.	–	–	57,706	21,377	11,999	–	–	–	9,378
0121	Pork – dried, salted, smoked	Lb.	–	–	77,461	85,496	83,861	–	–	–	1,635
0129	Meat & edible offals, except pork – dried, salted, smoked	Lb.	45,704	55,328	4,484	3,781	3,781	–	–	–	–
0134	Sausages, bologna, frankfurters - whether or not in air-tight containers	Lb.	104,745	108,173	196,860	229,141	227,003	–	–	–	2,138
0138	Meat & meat product, prepared or preserved	Lb.	183,316	163,118	291,337	352,732	343,674	–	–	–	9,058
0221	Milk & cream – condensed or evaporated	Lb.	–	–	418,097	143,457	143,397	–	–	–	60
0222	Milk & cream – dry	Lb.	–	–	878,297	271,173	271,154	–	–	–	19
0223	Milk & cream – fresh	Gal.	–	210,524	127,272	251,309	99,937	–	–	194	151,178
0230	Butter & anhydrous milk fat	Lb.	54,113	39,593	167,924	89,376	20,681	–	–	–	68,695
0240	Cheese & crud	Lb.	33,776	27,597	67,568	96,755	96,755	–	–	–	–
0250	Birds eggs	Doz.	3,021	2,775	900	810	810	–	–	–	–
0251	Eggs – prepared or preserved	Lb.	–	–	13,897	7,598	7,598	–	–	–	–
0311	Fish, except shellfish – fresh, chilled, frozen	Lb.	36,433	28,424	79,593	219,038	67,323	42,946	–	–	108,769
0312	Fish, except shellfish – salted, dried, smoked	Lb.	6,901	11,958	14,653	25,646	19,691	2,595	–	3,360	–
0313	Shellfish – fresh, frozen, salted, etc.	Lb.	19,245	48,350	82,625	171,358	104,682	19,656	–	35,028	11,992
0320	Fish in airtight container & fish preparation	Lb.	72,787	76,210	85,456	133,024	107,661	11,001	–	8,580	5,782
0422	Rice – milled	Lb.	1,308,044	232,082	3,963,488	659,548	567,120	–	–	–	92,428
0440	Corn or maize – unmilled	Bu.	288	3,552	5,324	24,680	24,586	–	–	–	94
0451	Rye – unmilled	Bu.			12	196	196	–	–	–	–
0460	Wheat, flour, meal, groats	Cwt.	4,094	50,125	11,364	151,555	150,063	1,492	–	–	–
0470	Cereals, flours, meal, groats, except wheat	Cwt.	758	2,592	1,958	10,943	10,666	277	–	–	–
0481	Breakfast cereals – prepared	Lb.	79,135	42,265	120,626	98,251	98,251	–	–	–	–
0483	Macaroni, noodles & similar products	Lb.	25,132	9,184	38,765	16,805	10,733	1,363	–	4,709	–
0484	Bakery products	Lb.	59,560	41,255	195,987	134,642	119,915	8,299	–	6,428	–
0488	Malt extract, preparation of flour, starch, etc.	Lb.	126,112	40,637	552,468	185,712	185,385	294	–	–	33
0511	Oranges, tangerines, clementines – fresh	Lb.	113,346	23,392	375,461	68,356	68,356	–	–	–	–
0512	Citrus fruits, Nec., – fresh	Lb.	37,692	11,252	103,772	31,446	31,446	–	–	–	–
0513	Bananas, including plantains – fresh	Lb.	8,855	3,064	10,705	5,612	5,612	–	–	–	–
0514	Apples – fresh	Lb.	141,568	33,940	254,319	70,324	70,191	133	–	–	–

No. 107 GUAM'S TOTAL IMPORTS
1ST & 2ND QUARTERS CY 1977
(Commodity Values are on the basis of CIF — Cost, Insurance, Freight and Handling)

Schedule B Code	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	Qty. Unit	1ST QUARTER Quantity	1ST QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER Quantity	2ND QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER VALUE BY COUNTRY United States	Japan	Hongkong & Taiwan	Philippines	Other Countries
0515	Grapes – fresh	Lb.	4,929	3,435	42,585	31,270	31,270	–	–	–	–
0517	Edible nuts except oil nuts – fresh or dried	Lb.	11,540	14,343	39,208	90,582	90,552	–	–	–	30
0519	Fruits, nec. – fresh	Lb.	17,554	6,863	93,039	48,234	45,091	471	–	–	2,672
0520	Fruits – dried, including artificial dehydrated fruits	Lb.	–	–	19,751	22,509	22,509	–	–	–	–
0532	Fruits, etc – glazed, candied, or crystal	Lb.	7,434	5,126	50	36	36	–	–	–	–
0533	Fruit jams, jellies, purees	Lb.	19,420	8,201	13,074	6,714	6,714	–	–	–	–
0535	Fruit & vegetable juices – unfermented	Gal.	45,960	84,221	46,792	111,238	103,114	309	–	6,232	1,583
0536	Fruits – frozen	Lb.	248	36	5,742	2,714	2,714	–	–	–	–
0539	Fruits & nuts – prepared or preserved	Lb.	225,139	67,274	266,287	111,396	77,734	–	32,639	902	121
0541	Potatoes, except sweet potatoes – fresh	Lb.	157,249	25,062	138,539	17,742	17,692	50	–	–	–
0542	Vegetables – leguminous, dried	Lb.	–	–	31,928	8,042	1,130	745	6,167	–	–
0544	Tomatoes – fresh	Lb.	13,578	9,272	28,102	18,258	16,684	168	–	–	1,406
0545	Vegetables, nec – fresh	Lb.	369,714	103,629	642,672	161,854	151,180	6,085	1,198	–	3,391
0546	Vegetables – frozen	Lb.	10,981	3,075	48,387	19,970	19,959	–	–	–	11
0548	Vegetable products, nec – fresh or dry	Lb.	8,455	4,173	24,488	5,400	5,228	161	11	–	–
0551	Vegetables – dehydrated	Lb.	–	–	6,350	3,182	2,043	1,139	–	–	–
0554	Flours and flakes of fruits, potatoes, etc.	Lb.	–	–	624	494	494	–	–	–	–
0555	Vegetables – prepared or preserved	Lb.	299,361	105,118	663,348	241,112	170,496	38,537	31,758	197	124
0613	Sugar-cane & beet, raw or refined	Lb.	247,061	54,152	410,948	89,456	88,752	70	–	–	634
0615	Molasses	Lb.	380	333	–	–					
0616	Honey – natural	Lb.	2,049	1,207	4,107	2,135	2,135	–	–	–	–
0619	Sugar, syrup, nec.	Lb.	34,140	6,068	96,745	17,138	17,138	–	–	–	–
0620	Sugar confectionery – no cocoa	Lb.	148,483	136,989	264,299	436,052	365,139	2,301	–	2,155	66,457
0711	Coffee – green or roasted	Lb.	59,461	68,848	55,044	148,488	148,392	–	–	–	96
0713	Coffee extracts – concentrated	Lb.	13,673	36,155	19,664	70,632	70,632	–	–	–	–
0722	Cocoa powder – unsweetened	Lb.	75	143	1,876	1,903	1,903	–	–	–	–
0723	Cocoa butter & cocoa paste	Lb.	–	–	320	555	555	–	–	–	–
0730	Chocolate, preserved, concentrate, cocoa, nec.	Lb.	166,201	82,327	195,592	233,916	232,103	1,561	–	–	252
0741	Tea, crude or prepared	Lb.	5,395	8,918	3,600	6,604	6,048	556	–	–	–
0751	Pepper & pimento	Lb.	11,111	9,205	16,275	13,537	11,190	1,923	–	424	–
0752	Spices – nec.	Lb.	10,961	11,358	10,018	13,099	11,366	1,640	–	93	–
0812	By-products of cereal grain	Stn.	184	35,788	–	–					
0819	Food waste and prepared animal feed - nec.	Stn.	1,091	445,086	52,883	556,874	549,536	–	–	–	7,338
0913	Rendened pig & poultry fat-lard	Lb.	8,020	3,777	1,744	494	494	–	–	–	
0914	Prepared edible fats - nec. – margarines	Lb.	63,979	23,988	118,741	57,577	57,577	–	–	–	–
0990	Mustard, sauces, seasonings, vinegar and soups, etc.	Lb.	387,148	110,123	859,236	321,453	212,295	103,395	5,126	410	227
0991	Food preparations, nec.	Lb.	364,553	216,574	1,033,385	571,410	478,508	68,344	1,252	10,066	13,240
	DIVISION TOTAL			4,053,897		10,324,519	8,438,251	315,511	78,151	78,778	1,413,828

No. 108 GUAM'S TOTAL IMPORTS
1ST & 2ND QUARTERS CY 1977
(Commodity Values are on the basis of CIF — Cost, Insurance, Freight and Handling)

Schedule B Code	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	Qty. Unit	1ST QUARTER Quantity	1ST QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER Quantity	2ND QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER VALUE BY COUNTRY United States	Japan	Hongkong & Taiwan	Philippines	Other Countries
	BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO										
1110	Beverages, nec – non-alcoholic	Gal.	166,158	293,638	529,904	865,724	856,365	7,266	86	–	2,007
1121	Wines of fresh grapes and grape must	Wg.	2,686	8,612	11,073	135,963	16,612	–	–	–	119,351
1122	Cider and fermented beverages nec	Gal.	–	–	476	2,668	2,668				
1123	Ale, beer, porter, stout	Gal.	189,591	354,952	620,073	2,791,123	1,064,515	5,117	–	36,597	1,684,894
1124	Beverages – distilled, alcoholic	Gal.	17,980	614,069	45,840	1,771,334	84,705	–	–	–	1,686,629
1221	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos	M	42	9,204	40,117	136,935	131,184	–	–	–	5,751
1222	Cigarettes	M	45,745	423,953	80,212	791,421	733,032	–	–	–	58,389
1223	Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	Lb.	1,820	5,897	758	5,811	53	–	–	–	5,758
	DIVISION TOTAL			1,710,325		6,500,979	2,889,134	12,383	86	36,597	3,562,779
	CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE, EXC. FUELS										
2119	Hides and skins, nec – undressed, raw, cured	Lb.	–	–	2,040	503	503	–	–	–	–
2210	Oil seeds, oil nuts, oil kernels, etc.	Lb.	16	12	458	542	542	–	–	–	–
2214	Soybeans, except roasted coffee substitute	Bu.	06	216	155	540	540	–	–	–	–
2312	Rubber – synthetic & rubber substitute	Lb.	–	–	1,246	11,886	11,886	–	–	–	–
2412	Wood charcoal	Cwt.	175	2,806	11,990	15,422	15,422	–	–	–	–
2432	Lumber – softwood	Mbf.	35	12,664	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2433	Lumber – hardwood, rough sawed surface worked	Mbf	252	17,015	3,059	680,247	249,540	–	32,816	329,725	68,166
2517	Wood pulp – sulphate	Stn.	–	–	–	77	77	–	–	–	–
2655	Manila fibre & manila tow & waste	Lb.	–	–	–	50	50	–	–	–	–
2656	Vegetable textile fibre nec	Lb.	–	–	65	9	9	–	–	–	–
2670	Waste textile materials	Lb.	233	85	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2711	Natural fertilizers – mineral or vegetable	Stn.	–	–	20	1,149	1,149	–	–	–	–
2732	Gypsum, limestone, flux, calcareous	Stn.	3	1,014	2	181	181	–	–	–	–
2734	Gravel & crushed or broken stone	Stn.	–	–	13	4,312	–	–	1,892	2,420	–
2763	Sodium chloride or salt	Stn.	–	3,283	509	17,931	17,685	246	–	–	–
2769	Crude materials, nec	Stn.	–	–	3	1,003	1,003	–	–	–	–
2910	Animal materials, nec. – crude	Lb.	1,408	1,239	3,920	2,355	2,355	–	–	–	–
2925	Seeds, fruits, spores, nec. for planting	Lb.	1,173	957	1,180	1,359	1,241	118	–	–	–
2926	Nursery stock, bulbs, cores, pips	Lb.	218	1,208	22	25	–	25	–	–	–
2929	Other crude vegetable materials, nec.	Lb.	171	224	400	764	764	–	–	–	–
	DIVISION TOTAL			40,723		738,355	302,947	389	34,708	332,145	68,166
	MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS AND RELATED MATERIAL										
3321	Gasoline blending agent	Bbl.	177,163	4,447,724	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3322	Jet fuel & kerosene	Bbl.	888,751	1,545,174	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3323	Distillate fuels, oils	Bbl.	39,184	642,014	16	2,875	2,875	–	–	–	–

No. 109 GUAM'S TOTAL IMPORTS
1ST & 2ND QUARTERS CY 1977

(Commodity Values are on the basis of CIF — Cost, Insurance, Freight and Handling)

Schedule B Code	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	Qty. Unit	1ST QUARTER Quantity	1ST QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER Quantity	2ND QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER VALUE BY COUNTRY United States	Japan	Hongkong & Taiwan	Philippines	Other Countries
3325	Lubricating oils & greases	Bbl.	2,358	119,718	4,678	346,206	335,118	–	–	–	11,088
3330	Crude petroleum & petroleum product	Bbl.	3,335,980	45,471,616	1,965,305	25,966,053	152,646	–	–	–	25,813,407
3411	Natural gas	Bbl.	28	3,356	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	DIVISION TOTAL			52,229,602		26,315,134	490,639	–	–	–	25,824,495
	ANIMALS AND VEGETABLES OILS & FATS										
4113	Animal fats & oils	Lb.	8,787	1,561	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4212	Soybean oil, exc. hydrogenated	Lb.	–	–	2,000	912	–	–	912	–	–
4213	Cottonseed oil, exc. hydrogenated	Lb.	–	–	5,047	453	453	–	–	–	–
4214	Peanut oil, exc. hydrogenated	Lb.	1,229	230	8,571	2,362	2,362	–	–	–	–
4218	Olive & similar soft vegetable oils, except hydrogenated	Lb.	54	74	1,990	459	459	–	–	–	–
4223	Coconut oil	Lb.	–	–	6,860	598	598	–	–	–	–
4229	Fixed vegetable oils - nec	Lb.	140,914	55,775	583,527	253,209	252,228	981	–	–	–
4312	Hydrogenated fats & oils	Lb.	902	142	5,008	1,250	1,250	–	–	–	–
	DIVISION TOTAL			57,782		259,243	257,350	981	912	–	–
	CHEMICALS										
5120	Organic chemicals	Lb.	98,162	6,340	732,505	318,772	66,698	251,265	756	–	53
5133	Inorganic acids & oxygen compound – nonmetal	Lb.	37,056	7,050	161,537	33,025	8,335	–	6,173	17,769	748
5135	Oxides – metallic, pigment	Lb.	–	–	52,980	9,543	9,543	–	–	–	–
5136	Ammonia, inorganic basis, hydroxides, etc.	Lb.	79,222	16,603	157	53	53	–	–	–	–
5146	Sodium & potassium compounds	Lb.	737	313	3,813	1,259	1,259	–	–	–	–
5147	Inorganic chemicals, nec	Lb.	–	–	200,000	28,601	–	–	–	28,601	–
5211	Mineral tar	Lb.	3,410	4,171	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5214	Benzene & other crude product of coal, etc.	Lb.	–	–	40,302	28,185	28,185	–	–	–	–
5310	Synthetic organic dystuff, not indigo, etc.	Lb.	–	–	15	13	13	–	–	–	–
5333	Prepared paints, enamels, lacquers	Gal.	24,286	164,265	67,932	554,805	490,625	540	–	61,751	1,889
5417	Medical & pharmaceutical preparation compound mixtures, etc.	Lb.	20,781	20,413	15,261	89,646	89,646	–	–	–	–
5418	Medicine & pharmaceutical products for relief	Lb.	77	272	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5419	Pharmaceutical goods & preparation, etc.	Lb.	188	17,557	3,058	37,449	37,449	–	–	–	–
5512	Synthetic perfume & flavor material & concentrate, etc.	Lb.	–	–	2,779	2,890	2,890	–	–	–	–
5530	Cosmetics & other toilet preparations, nec.	Lb.	42,899	277,724	151,879	749,844	270,588	–	142,297	–	336,959
5541	Soaps	Lb.	36,420	25,803	121,981	102,527	97,856	432	648	–	3,591
5542	Surface active agents (detergents), etc.	Lb.	488,192	206,467	1,180,650	513,530	490,808	22,338	–	–	384
5543	Scouring cleansers, shoe polishes	Lb.	32,381	10,342	120,657	59,143	58,950	–	–	–	193
5612	Fertilizers – manufactured	Stn.	–	–	125	40,481	40,481	–	–	–	–

No. 110 GUAM'S TOTAL IMPORTS
1ST & 2ND QUARTERS CY 1977
(Commodity Values are on the basis of CIF – Cost, Insurance, Freight and Handling)

Schedule B Code	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	Qty. Unit	1ST QUARTER Quantity	1ST QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER Quantity	2ND QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER VALUE BY COUNTRY United States	Japan	Hongkong & Taiwan	Philippines	Other Countries
5711	Propellent powder, dynamite, other explosives	Lb.	–	–	84,460	26,261	26,261	–	–	–	–
5714	Shotgun shells	Lb.	3,852	3,394	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5811	Condensation, polycondensation	Lb.	22	14	64,422	91,912	91,912	–	–	–	–
5812	Polymerization, copoly, product unfinished	Lb.	214	311	39,425	11,881	2,339	9,542	–	–	–
5819	Hardened proteins, modified natural resins	Lb.	–	–	69,255	41,137	31,595	9,542	–	–	–
5992	Insecticides, fungicides & similar products	Lb.	4,732	4,142	26,611	39,071	20,723	448	–	–	17,900
5995	Albuminodal substances, starches, etc.	Lb.	28,838	21,432	76,103	30,422	27,705	494	303	–	1,920
5999	Chemical product, nec. including reagents, etc.	Lb.	2,061	3,964	46,408	33,432	33,432	–	–	–	–
5321	Dying extracts of vegetables & animal origin, nec.	Lb.	841	363	7,698	8,395	341	–	8,054	–	–
	DIVISION TOTAL			790,940		2,852,277	1,927,687	294,601	158,231	108,121	363,637
	MANUFACTURED GOOD CLASSIFIED CHIEFLY BY MATERIAL										
6121	Machine belting & other article for machinery of leather	Lb.	–	–	26	87	87	–	–	–	–
6129	Manufactures of leather	Lb.	3,059	1,877	1,350	224	224	–	–	–	–
6210	Rubber in various forms	Lb.	2,967	1,599	14,287	10,223	10,223	–	–	–	–
6291	Rubber tires for vehicles & planes	No.	11,344	192,401	9,265	361,878	307,947	47,128	6,803	–	–
6292	Rubber tubes for vehicles & planes	No.	753	2,443	1,879	8,964	7,513	819	632	–	–
6294	Rubber belts & beltings transmission, etc.	Lb.	1,251	2,621	33	1,694	1,694	–	–	–	–
6299	Articles of rubber nec.	Lb.	10,103	15,151	68,962	105,362	103,010	–	60	–	2,292
6312	Plywood veneer & cellular wood panels	Msft.	651	251,312	3,960	751,966	159,254	–	114,764	397,547	80,401
6318	Wood simply shaped, worked, nec.	Lb.	–	–	11,328	5,181	–	–	–	5,181	–
6321	Wood packing containers	Lb.	–	–	115	39,583	4,383	–	35,200	–	–
6322	Cooperage products	Lb.	–	–	73,000	15,945	15,945	–	–	–	–
6324	Builders woodwork & prefabricated buildings	Lb.	655,393	331,906	2,933,396	983,815	346,835	19,348	102,669	513,537	1,426
6327	Wood manufactures – domestic or decorative	Lb.	1,166	3,340	44,372	78,474	8,668	1,711	37,112	21,382	9,601
6328	Articles manufactured of wood	Lb.	197	282	39,960	21,209	3,768	2,574	14,323	171	373
6330	Cork manufactures	Lb.	–	–	36	32	32	–	–	–	–
6411	Standard newsprint paper	Lb.	188,047	34,930	191,648	35,535	35,535	–	–	–	–
6412	Printing & writing paper	Lb.	3,558	6,428	226,676	100,701	100,701	–	–	–	–
6413	Kraft paper & paperboard in rolls, etc.	Lb.	–	–	2,237	4,408	4,408	–	–	–	–
6415	Construction paper including wrapping in roll	Lb.	–	–	10,460	11,822	11,822	–	–	–	–
6416	Building boards – wood pulp or vegetable fibre	Lb.	114,809	39,786	123,117	157,327	144,933		–	12,394	–
6419	Paper & paperboard – coated, impregnated, etc.	Lb.	84,800	25,015	152,101	42,180	35,761	6,052	–	–	367
6421	Paper bags, paperboard boxes, containers	Lb.	226,456	176,194	517,345	262,737	247,608	13,758	569	–	802
6422	Paper stationery, nec, for correspondence	Lb.	1,068	1,781	56,194	23,531	22,517	901	113	–	–
6423	Paper stationery, excluding correspondence	Lb.	720	512	86,304	93,912	92,441	1,471	–	–	–
6429	Articles of paper pulp or paperboard	Lb.	146,570	107,606	351,753	329,726	323,911	5,611	71	30	103

No.111 GUAM'S TOTAL IMPORTS
1ST & 2ND QUARTERS CY 1977

(Commodity Values are on the basis of CIF — Cost, Insurance, Freight and Handling)

Schedule B Code	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	Qty. Unit	1ST QUARTER Quantity	1ST QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER Quantity	2ND QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER VALUE BY COUNTRY United States	Japan	Hongkong & Taiwan	Philippines	Other Countries
6511	Silk yarn & thread	Lb.	4,080	909	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6514	Cotton yarn, thread – bleached, dyed, finished	Lb.	232	373	44	75	75	–	–	–	–
6517	Yarn & thread, etc.	Lb.	–	–	5	233	233	–	–	–	–
6522	Cotton fabrics – woven, bleached, finished	Syd.	1,174	2,665	5,410	8,653	3,034	5,619	–	–	–
6531	Silk fabric – woven	Syd.	–	–	2,204	24,262	24,262	–	–	–	–
6533	Broadwoven fabric, nec., wholly or in chief weight of flax ramite	Syd.	–	–	584	681	681	–	–	–	–
6535	Woven fabrics of non-cellulosic fibres	Syd.	–	–	3,136	5,618	2,145	3,473	–	–	–
6536	Woven fabrics of cellulosic fibres	Syd.	–	3,071	–	51	51	–	–	–	–
6537	Knit on crocheted fabric, no elastic or rubber	Lb.	584	1,277	790	1,778	1,778	–	–	–	–
6538	Fabrics of glass fibre	Lb.	–	–	386	15,300	15,300	–	–	–	–
6540	Tulle, lace, ribbons, other small wares	Lb.	1,363	2,322	763	4,564	4,554	–	–	–	10
6551	Felts & felt articles	Lb.	9,708	1,066	34,732	9,284	9,284	–	–	–	–
6554	Coated or impregnated textile fabric	Syd.	2,667	9,530	4,871	46,229	46,182	–	–	–	47
6555	Elastic fabrics & elastic trimmings	Lb.	–	–	69	238	238	–	–	–	–
6556	Twine, cordage, nets – mfrs. of textile fibres	Lb.	227	378	3,012	6,062	5,562	500	–	–	–
6558	Wadding textile fabric for use in machinery	Lb.	830	1,069	388	1,490	1,490	–	–	–	–
6561	Bags & sacks of textile material	Lb.	–	–	56,228	22,021	22,021	–	–	–	–
6562	Tarpaulins, tents, other canvas goods	Lb.	930	2,844	7,829	21,996	702	20,867	427	–	–
6566	Blankets including electric & traveling rugs	Lb.	114	190	97	160	160	–	–	–	–
6569	Made up articles of textile materials, nec.	Lb.	11,511	17,362	56,035	88,151	73,110	3,746	9,553	–	1,742
6573	Carpets & rugs	Syd.	17,295	64,433	50,505	251,537	194,048	2,821	47,352	–	7,316
6574	Linoleum & similar floor coverings	Syd.	10,536	24,737	25,795	61,007	33,268	5,772	21,967	–	–
6611	Lime	Lb.	–	–	5,300	696	696	–	–	–	–
6612	Cement	Bbl.	17,005	435,739	25,035	756,760	4,851	–	46,924	–	704,985
6618	Building materials of asphalt & asbestos cement	Lb.	29,350	18,143	88,991	29,683	29,683	–	–	–	–
6623	Bricks & other refractory material	Lb.	110,000	7,410	–	1,092	1,092	–	–	–	–
6624	Tile & other non-refractory ceramic construction material	Lb.	28,883	7,696	383,948	129,347	69,651	24,179	–	9,234	26,283
6631	Wheels & stones – abrasive	Lb.	32	91	83	1,894	1,894	–	–	–	–
6632	Clothes, paper articles of coated abrasive	Lb.	15	83	6,000	13,970	8,830	5,140	–	–	–
6635	Mineral insulating materials, etc	Lb.	–	–	6,499	17,544	17,544	–	–	–	–
6636	Manufactures of mineral materials, nec., except ceramic	Lb.	–	–	379,823	97,064	96,366	–	–	698	–
6638	Asbestos manufactures & friction material	Lb.	29,815	9,660	328,163	101,337	101,337	–	–	–	–
6643	Glass in rectangle – unworked or surface ground (sheetglass) polished	Sft.	–	–	34,099	15,587	15,587	–	–	–	–
6647	Glass – laminated or toughened	Sft.	5,134	9,315	13,780	28,018	28,018	–	–	–	–
6648	Glass mirrors	Lb.	240	64	46,344	15,183	14,984	50	149	–	–

No. 112 GUAM'S TOTAL IMPORTS
1ST & 2ND QUARTERS CY 1977
(Commodity Values are on the basis of CIF – Cost, Insurance, Freight and Handling)

Schedule B Code	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	Qty. Unit	1ST QUARTER Quantity	1ST QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER Quantity	2ND QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER VALUE BY COUNTRY United States	Japan	Hongkong & Taiwan	Philippines	Other Countries
6649	Glass, nec.	Lb.	57,196	14,413	89,148	67,911	67,911	–	–	–	–
6651	Containers & closures of glass	Gw.	–	–	4,429	5,442	–	–	–	–	5,442
6652	Tableware, householdware, etc. of glass	Doz.	4,120	10,209	7,204	38,816	36,432	1,766	–	–	618
6658	Glass articles, nec.	Lb.	514	962	–	6,365	2,203	–	4,162	–	–
6664	Porcelain or china householdwares	Doz.	1,247	16,038	175	11,819	485	3,265	8,069	–	–
6665	Householdware of other ceramic materials	Lb.	825	9,699	885	4,002	1,911	2,091	–	–	–
6666	Ornaments & furnishings of ceramic materials	Lb.	120	383	1,101	7,469	1,292	–	6,177	–	–
6712	Pig iron, including cast iron	Stn.	–	–	22,955	17,034	17,034	–	–	–	–
6727	Iron or steel coils for rerolling	Lb.	–	–	25,505	6,038	6,038	–	–	–	–
6732	Iron & steel bar & rod & hollow drill steel	Lb.	423,547	85,431	3,320,484	400,006	37,987	225,280	111,361	–	25,378
6734	Iron & steel angles, etc.	Lb.	23,456	38,909	76,600	16,816	16,816	–	–	–	–
6735	Iron & steel angles, shapes	Lb.	12,504	1,249	681	67	67	–	–	–	–
6744	Iron & steel plates & sheets	Lb.	16,412	2,073	11,158	12,759	12,759	–	–	–	–
6748	Iron & steel plates & sheets, coated	Lb.	328,018	94,966	338,191	78,780	51,489	27,213	–	–	78
6750	Iron or steel hoop & strip	Lb.	–	–	18,352	40,000	40,000	–	–	–	–
6770	Iron & steel wire, excluding insulated electric	Lb.	2,869	1,336	79,836	25,706	15,877	–	–	–	9,829
6781	Cast iron pipes & tubes	Lb.	275,298	42,543	486,827	170,342	137,841	22,234	10,267	–	–
6782	Carbon, alloy & stainless steel pipes & tubes	Lb.	246,354	51,650	777,275	223,826	68,537	137,524	17,012	–	753
6783	Carbon steel pressure tubing welded	Lb.	–	–	50,894	11,284	4,571	6,713	–	–	–
6784	High pressure hydroelectric conduits, all steel grades	Lb.	1,051	808	10,314	8,613	8,405	208	–	–	–
6785	Iron on steel pipes & tube fittings	Lb.	432,537	291,597	452,268	427,763	412,937	12,175	–	1,690	961
6791	Iron casting in the rough state	Lb.	11,725	4,050	179,243	58,414	58,414	–	–	–	–
6822	Copper & copper alloys – wrought	Lb.	1,621	2,192	58,469	70,931	70,931	–	–	–	–
6840	Aluminum & aluminum alloys unworked & bars, etc.	Lb.	211	65	5,780	6,026	6,026	–	–	–	–
6842	Aluminum & aluminum alloys – wrought	Lb.	10,211	10,437	37,559	118,117	116,012	–	–	–	2,105
6852	Lead & lead alloys – wrought	Lb.	15,952	8,014	49	29	–	–	–	–	29
6872	Tin & tin alloys – wrought	Lb.	149	246	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6893	Magnesium, Berrylliam & alloys	Lb.	1,854	658	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6895	Base metals, nec, unworked – waste scrap	Lb.	1,000	2,506	700	1,310	1,310	–	–	–	–
6911	Finished structure parts & structures – iron & steel	Lb.	333,665	244,703	1,456,649	989,158	726,214	230,439	30,000	–	2,505
6912	Finished structure parts & structures - aluminum	Lb.	77,524	91,103	474,665	894,987	892,960	–	35	1,869	123
6913	Finished structural parts of zinc	Lb.	–	–	6,800	9,347	9,347	–	–	–	–
6921	Tanks for storage, etc. – iron, copper, aluminum	No.	–	–	103	22,130	22,130	–	–	–	–
6922	Containers for transportation goods – iron, steel, aluminum	No.	–	–	278,082	2,590	–	–	2,476	–	114
6923	Compress gas cylinders – iron, steel, copper, aluminum	No.	1	16,900	1,620	31,625	661	–	–	30,964	–

No. 113 GUAM'S TOTAL IMPORTS
1ST & 2ND QUARTERS CY 1977
(Commodity Values are on the basis of CIF – Cost, Insurance, Freight and Handling)

Schedule B Code	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	Qty. Unit	1ST QUARTER Quantity	1ST QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER Quantity	2ND QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER VALUE BY COUNTRY United States	Japan	Hongkong & Taiwan	Philippines	Other Countries
6931	Wire cable – uninsulated – iron, steel, copper, aluminum	Lb.	1,338	792	32,954	229,581	229,550	–	–	–	31
6933	Wire gauge, etc. – iron, steel, copper	Lb.	226,997	83,667	338,620	173,509	148,548	–	9,041	15,920	–
6941	Nails, tacks, etc. – iron, steel, copper	Lb.	1,920	9,616	94,838	27,866	1,147	19,264	–	–	7,455
6942	Bolts, nuts, screws, etc. – iron steel, copper	Lb.	15,463	11,808	51,437	64,323	61,308	–	3,005	–	10
6951	Hand tools for agriculture or forestry	Lb.	2,238	11,085	247	1,569	1,247	–	–	322	–
6952	Tools, nec., for hand or machine use	Lb.	7,425	26,811	40,431	128,980	108,881	19,999	–	–	100
6960	Table flatware & cutlery	Lb.	121	633	2,385	28,488	19,366	1,929	7,193	–	–
6971	Domestic stoves, etc. – base metal - nonelectric	No.	63	16,583	4,860	52,466	51,438	–	1,028	–	–
6972	Domestic utensils, etc. of base metals	Lb.	9,498	14,525	14,751	54,113	43,158	660	10,281	14	–
6979	Steel wool, pot scourers, polishing pads of iron or steel & indoor ornaments, nec., of base metals	Lb.	1,336	4,728	3,198	9,250	7,599	–	1,651	–	–
6981	Hardware of base metals, including locks	Lb.	8,412	19,179	130,018	215,456	197,144	9,703	90	8,489	30
6983	Chains & parts – iron and/or steel	Lb.	213	189	8,877	8,158	7,975	–	60	–	123
6985	Pins, etc., iron, steel & base metals, hooks, etc.	Lb.	1,094	756	119	491	491	–	–	–	–
6988	Chains – copper, & miscellaneous base metal articles	Lb.	7,729	15,752	26,597	47,124	39,532	7,592	–	–	–
6989	Articles of base metals, nec.	Lb.	24	51	302	135	45	90	–	–	–
6122	Leather manufactures, nec., harness makers goods	Lb.	–	–	–	634	634	–	–	–	–
6293	Hygenic & pharm. article unhardened rubber	Lb.	–	–	–	228	228	–	–	–	–
6523	Cotton remnants – fabric under 10 yd., broadwoven	Lb.	–	–	–	3,188	3,188	–	–	–	–
6613	Building & monumental stone	Stn.	–	–	–	9,363	–	–	–	–	9,363
6578	Mats, matting, etc. – vegetable plaiting material	Lb.	–	–	–	439	439	–	–	–	–
	DIVISION TOTAL			3,074,926		10,064,964	6,584,446	899,685	660,596	1,019,442	900,795
	MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT										
7114	Engines & jet gas turbines	No.	–	–	4	31,635	31,635	–	–	–	–
7115	Engines – internal combust. (exc. aircraft), parts	No.	–	–	56	83,149	83,149	–	–	–	–
7121	Agriculture machines for cultivation, etc., soil & parts	No.	19	4,363	29	1,438	361	–	–	1,077	–
7122	Agriculture machines for harvesting, etc., & parts	No.	146	13,197	204	20,944	19,927	–	–	1,017	–
7125	Tractors, exc. road & industrial	No.	–	6,003	3	94,629	94,629	–	–	–	–
7129	Agriculture machine & apparatus, nec., & parts	No.	–	–	1	26,621	26,621	–	–	–	–
7141	Typewriters & checkwriting machines	No.	194	142,514	128,006	304,653	299,055	–	5,558	5	35
7142	Electronic computers, except punch card	No.	23	8,548	19	11,027	–	–	240	18	10,769
7143	Statistical machines, nec., incl. auxil. machine	No.	7	40,654	6	27,952	27,952	–	–	–	–
7149	Office machines, nec., & parts	No.	111	28,910	318	351,917	318,125	18,849	–	–	14,943
7151	Machine tools for working metal	No.	–	–	–	411,448	–	–	–	–	411,448
7171	Textile machine	No.	51	20,913	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

No. 114 GUAM'S TOTAL IMPORTS
1ST & 2ND QUARTERS CY 1977

(Commodity Values are on the basis of CIF — Cost, Insurance, Freight and Handling)

Schedule B Code	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	Qty. Unit	1ST QUARTER Quantity	1ST QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER Quantity	2ND QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER VALUE BY COUNTRY United States	Japan	Hongkong & Taiwan	Philippines	Other Countries
7173	Sewing machines & parts	No.	–	879	122	16,683	60	16,199	370	–	54
7181	Pulp & paper processing machines & parts	No.	–	–	1	1,498	1,498	–	–	–	–
7182	Printing & bookbinding machine & parts	No.	–	–	27	127,024	127,024	–	–	–	–
7184	Construction & mining machine, nec. & parts	No.	–	–	21	108,766	100,247	8,519	–	–	–
7185	Mineral working & glass working machine & parts	No.	–	–	1	3,958	–	–	–	–	3,958
7191	Heating & cooling machine & equipment & parts	No.	1,137	186,257	188,804	1,099,693	670,163	–	–	182	429,348
7192	Pumps, centrifuges, etc. & parts	No.	1,568	145,410	556	184,306	170,139	426	139	–	13,602
7193	Mechanical handling machine & equipment & parts	No.	4	72,745	14	42,696	30,816	–	–	–	11,880
7194	Domestic appliances & parts - non-electric	No.	–	–	24	1,608	1,608	–	–	–	–
7195	Powered tools, nec., & accessories & parts	No.	–	–	13	7,383	7,260	–	–	–	123
7196	Nonelectrical machines, nec., & parts	No.	92	52,093	627	26,925	24,706	2,056	–	163	–
7198	Machinery & mechanical appliances, nec.	No.	17	10,587	–	1,652	1,652	–	–	–	–
7199	Parts, molds, & accessories for machinery	Lb.	1,389	8,867	126,950	694,807	589,735	89,772	–	9,808	5,492
7221	Electric power machinery & parts	No.	46	44,426	2,851	118,957	113,131	1,224	–	4,602	–
7222	Electric apparatus for making electric circuits	Lb.	2,556	13,713	67,835	437,921	433,797	3,924	–	–	200
7231	Wire & cable insulated	Lb.	19,174	24,124	162,989	163,067	162,812	255	–	–	–
7232	Electrical insulators, fittings, etc.	Lb.	16,185	38,302	38,225	51,555	51,369	–	–	–	186
7241	Television broadcast receivers	No.	25	5,835	831	225,646	166,113	59,284	–	–	249
7242	Radio broadcast receivers	No.	610	58,886	1,085	95,474	13,798	69,563	12,113	–	–
7249	Telecommunications equipment	No.	33	13,411	352	171,428	93,806	77,622	–	–	–
7250	Electric household equipment	No.	921	248,383	3,271	545,242	511,191	32,811	305	–	935
7261	Electromedical apparatus & parts	No.	1	2,315	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7262	X-ray & radiological apparatus	No.	1	757	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7291	Batteries & parts, nec.	No.	5,426	4,231	6,248	31,287	27,456	403	516	–	2,912
7292	Electric lamps & parts, nec.	No.	4,753	9,209	147,064	105,598	105,206	294	65	–	33
7293	Electron tubes, etc. nec. & parts	No.	–	–	2	3,804	3,804	–	–	–	–
7294	Electric ignition, etc. equip. - int. com. eng.	No.	475	35,733	7,370	23,317	21,613	1,704	–	–	–
7295	Electric measuring & controlling apparatus, nec.	No.	145	30,218	159	79,630	60,496	–	–	–	19,134
7296	Electric mechanical hand tools & parts	No.	35	1,919	595	38,840	35,929	2,911	–	–	–
7299	Electrical machines & apparatus, nec. & parts	No.	14	7,980	33	92,944	92,833	111	–	–	–
7320	Passenger cars - sedan	No.	420	1,722,700	28,524	4,818,233	2,267,767	2,526,539	–	–	23,927
7321	Passenger cars - station wagon	No.	67	280,152	135	499,046	80,321	418,725	–	–	–
7322	Pickups (foreign & domestic)	No.	156	412,366	–	1,782,472	75,072	1,707,400	–	–	–
7323	Jeeps	No.	12	76,874	2	12,043	12,043	–	–	–	–
7324	Trucks & buses all makes & models	No.	23	135,328	38	884,712	759,721	118,912	–	–	6,079
7325	Cranes & bulldozers	No.	–	–	2	48,129	17,858	–	–	–	30,271
7328	Motor vehicle & tractor parts & access., nec.	Lb.	23,371	37,678	205,329	504,696	311,590	169,235	–	–	23,871

No. 115 GUAM'S TOTAL IMPORTS
1ST & 2ND QUARTERS CY 1977
(Commodity Values are on the basis of CIF — Cost, Insurance, Freight and Handling)

Schedule B Code	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	Qty. Unit	1ST QUARTER Quantity	1ST QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER Quantity	2ND QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER VALUE BY COUNTRY United States	Japan	Hongkong & Taiwan	Philippines	Other Countries
7329	Motorcycles, etc. & parts	No.	21	13,106	113	54,684	–	54,684	–	–	–
7331	Cycles, non-motorized (except childrens) & parts	No.	294	9,630	1,783	24,707	3,808	–	20,899	–	–
7333	Vehicles (except road motor vehicle) & parts	No.	28	18,633	1,144	10,124	10,017	107	–	–	–
7355	Ships & boats (except military)	No.	–	–	6	706,831	22,688	–	–	–	684,143
7327	Transport motorized machinery	No.	1	65,900	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7349	Aircraft engine & parts	No.	–	2,541	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	DIVISION TOTAL			4,056,290		15,212,799	8,080,601	5,381,529	40,205	16,872	1,693,592
	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLE										
8121	Central heating apparatus & parts – iron or steel	No.	–	–	2	5,945	5,945	–	–	–	–
8122	Sanitary & plumbing fixtures & fittings ceramic	Lb.	13,011	10,891	25,213	28,533	27,779	–	–	–	754
8123	Sanitary, etc., fixture & fittings, iron or steel	Lb.	1,470	1,694	91,027	98,836	98,483	–	95	–	258
8124	Lighting fixtures & fittings iron or steel	Lb.	6,731	11,309	65,682	211,165	188,265	10,724	4,900	–	7,276
8210	Furniture	Lb.	214,067	337,847	655,576	1,228,361	411,117	55,334	760,783	19	1,108
8310	Travel goods, handbags, personal goods	Lb.	101,237	99,797	42,189	1,134,257	61,847	292	99,016	637	972,465
8411	Clothing – textile fabric, not knit or crocheted	Doz.	1,480	56,344	8,280	1,968,069	123,467	–	23,993	–	1,820,609
8412	Access – textile fabric not knit or crocheted	Doz.	147	20,360	873	91,771	4,236	915	317	–	86,303
8413	Clothing & accessories of leather	Lb.	–	–	1,616	124,155	24,285	–	8,734	–	91,136
8414	Clothing, access, etc. – knit or crocheted	Doz.	5,297	143,501	1,703	44,486	28,468	–	10,875	–	5,143
8416	Apparel & clothing accessories, rubber	Lb.	–	–	86	1,289	1,289	–	–	–	–
8420	Fur clothing & articles, including artificial	Lb.	352	8,951	42	1,139	–	–	1,139	–	–
8510	Footwear – new (exc. military) & orthopedic	Pr.	11,959	25,500	21,516	103,480	10,553	835	41,098	5,507	45,487
8611	Optical elements	Lb.	699	15,294	597	14,532	332	14,200	–	–	–
8612	Spectacles & frames & other spectacles parts	Lb.	–	–	13	873	607	–	–	–	266
8613	Microscopes, etc., optical appliances, nec.	Lb.	–	–	20	809	30	779	–	–	–
8614	Cameras – still & flash apparatus & parts	No.	108	13,987	1,106	59,287	5,809	39,977	3,437	–	10,064
8615	Cameras, etc. – motion picture & parts	No.	14	1,481	82	8,279	–	6,692	1,587	–	–
8616	Photo & motion picture equipment & parts, nec.	No.	22	1,501	11	17,913	17,913	–	–	–	–
8617	Medical instrument, etc., exc. electro – medical		1,279	28,286	6,074	91,233	76,303	–	5,836	–	9,094
8618	Meters & counters, excl. parts – nonelectric	No.	2	198	4	1,073	990	–	–	–	83
8619	Measuring control, etc., instruments, nec.	Lb.	608	1,495	6,210	46,182	46,064	–	–	–	118
8623	Prepared photographic chemicals	Lb.	–	–	4,518	6,227	–	1,209	5,018	–	–
8624	Photo film, plates, etc.	Sft.	3,849	11,323	–	182,689	43,177	11,279	119,575	–	8,658
8630	Motion picture film – exposed & developed	Lft.	–	–	–	12,014	–	–	–	–	12,014
8640	Clocks, movements, cases & parts	No.	2,020	58,221	655	7,196	4,682	–	2,514	–	–
8641	Watches, watch cases & case parts	No.	118,414	350,992	18,681	1,721,609	960	141,748	72,137	–	1,506,764

No. 116 GUAM'S TOTAL IMPORTS
1ST & 2ND QUARTERS CY 1977
(Commodity Values are on the basis of CIF — Cost, Insurance, Freight and Handling)

Schedule B Code	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	Qty. Unit	1ST QUARTER Quantity	1ST QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER Quantity	2ND QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER VALUE BY COUNTRY United States	Japan	Hongkong & Taiwan	Philippines	Other Countries
8642	Time switches with clocks or watch movements or with synchronous motors	No.	5	816	22	2,667	67	–	2,600	–	–
8643	Watch movements, clock cases & watch parts	Lb.	3,029	133,089	3,021	103,082	–	52	33,105	–	69,925
8911	Phonographs, tape recorders & similar machines	No.	207	52,057	794	124,138	27,747	88,453	7,938	–	–
8912	Phonograph records & other sound media	Lb.	–	–	2,354	15,866	4,000	11,866	–	–	–
8914	Pianos & other musical instruments	No.	41	3,250	13	14,975	11,913	3,062	–	–	–
8918	Musical instruments, nec.	No.	10	980	12	20,346	5,453	14,880	–	–	13
8919	Parts & accessories for musical instruments	Lb.	236	589	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8921	Maps, charts, books, pamphlets, globes, etc.	Lb.	1,121	7,949	12,368	88,972	78,050	5,882	5,040	–	–
8922	Newspapers & periodicals – unsound	Lb.	6,374	8,518	6,756	6,320	6,320	–	–	–	–
8929	Calendars, catalogs, printed matter, nec.	Lb.	–	–	38,301	64,042	56,225	7,513	139	–	165
8930	Plastic articles, nec – finished artificial plastic	Lb.	76,016	65,720	156,870	195,743	164,126	4,303	26,960	293	61
8941	Wheel chairs, baby carriages, etc. & parts	No.	5	98	138	1,224	1,224	–	–	–	–
8942	Children's toys, Christmas decorations	Lb.	11,631	28,027	18,171	117,305	42,408	7,064	26,233	–	41,600
8943	Non-military arms & parts, excl. pistol, etc.	No.	–	–	403	3,265	3,265	–	–	–	–
8944	Fish & hunting equipment, sports equip., etc.	Lb.	82,270	148,051	16,741	23,975	23,558	–	–	–	417
8952	Pens, pencils, nibs, points, crayons, chalk	Lb.	590	14,377	4,220	53,020	16,343	–	4,451	–	32,226
8959	Inks & office stationery supplies, nec.	Lb.	4	14	12,567	32,867	32,867	–	–	–	–
8960	Work of art, collectors, pcs, antiques	Lb.	–	–	140	1,464	463	–	1,001	–	–
8971	Jewelry, goldsmithswares, etc., precious metal	Lb.	385	104,055	514	3,358,319	330	–	299,555	–	3,058,434
8972	Jewelry – not precious or semi-precious – costume	Lb.	302	18,914	2,015	67,858	30,741	–	22,146	–	14,971
8991	Articles & manufactures of carving or molding material	Lb.	1,232	6,554	41,963	41,576	–	6,551	24,123	–	10,902
8992	Mops, brooms, brushes, hand sieves, etc.	Lb.	6,017	18,004	10,557	51,131	36,349	–	434	14,348	–
8993	Candles, tapers, matches, smokers articles	Lb.	4,568	81,752	8,759	173,165	7,508	650	74,014	–	90,993
8995	Powder, puffs, buttons & smallwares, nec.	Lb.	242	4,603	299	1,819	1,819	–	–	–	–
8999	Other manufactured articles, nec.	Lb.	327	650	3,781	17,519	10,436	–	7,083	–	–
	DIVISION TOTAL			1,897,039		11,792,062	1,743,813	434,260	1,695,878	20,804	7,897,307
COMMODITIES AND TRANSACTIONS NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND											
9410	Animals, nec. – live, incl. zoo animals, etc.	Lb.	–	–	2,421	12,949	11,499	575	811	40	24
	DIVISION TOTAL					12,949	11,499	575	811	40	24
	GRAND TOTAL – HIGH VALUE			67,911,524		84,073,281	30,726,367	7,339,914	2,669,578	1,612,799	41,724,623

No. 117 GUAM'S TOTAL IMPORTS
1ST & 2ND QUARTERS CY 1977
(Commodity Values are on the basis of CIF – Cost, Insurance, Freight and Handling)

Schedule B Code	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	Qty. Unit	1ST QUARTER Quantity	1ST QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER Quantity	2ND QUARTER Value	2ND QUARTER VALUE BY COUNTRY United States	Japan	Hongkong & Taiwan	Philippines	Other Countries
	LOW VALUE COMMODITIES:										
0	Food and live animals					3,519,456					
1	Beverages and tobacco					230,164					
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels					32,620					
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials					20,490					
4	Animal and vegetable oil, fats and waxes					52,040					
5	Chemicals					573,562					
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material					1,126,727					
7	Machinery and transport equipment					958,396					
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles					2,396,607					
9	Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind					1,812,537					
	GRAND TOTAL – LOW VALUE			3,323,730		10,722,599	5,584,310	1,315,170	1,508,970	932,604	1,381,545
	TOTAL TRADE IMPORTS (1ST & 2ND QUARTERS)			71,235,254		94,795,880	36,310,677	8,655,084	4,178,548	2,545,403	43,106,168

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1 Other countries include New Zealand, Australia, Germany, Switzerland, and France.